The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5358. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Defeat of Mr. Gladstone in Southwest Lancashire.

Late Interesting Intelligence from China.

The Mikado Crowned Emperor of Japan.

Cowardly Assassination of an Editor in Richmond.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Defeat of Mr. Gladstone.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—Evening.

Right Hon. William E. Gladstone and his Liberal colleague, Mr. Grenfell, have been defeated in Southwest Lancashire. At the conclusion of the poll the vote stood as follows:

For Mr. Cross, Conservative	7,730
For Mr. C. Turner, Conservative	7,670
For Mr. Gladstone, Liberal	7,390
For Mr. Grenfell, Liberal	6,930

Important Work by Mr. Gladstone.

London, Monday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Gladstone, in a pamphlet entitled *Chapter of an Autobiography*, just published by Murray, defines and defends his changes of opinion on subjects of Church establishments. All the Liberal journals review the book, but apparently copies were not furnished to the Conservative Press, as they are all silent about it. The *Times* regards the publication of the book as a voluntary and hazardous confession.

The Elections—Conservative Gains.

London, Monday, Nov. 23—Evening.

Elections were held to-day in nineteen counties. The Conservatives carried the larger number of these elections, and have somewhat reduced the Liberal majority in the House. The totals now stand as follows:

Liberals elected	343
Conservatives elected	212
Liberal majority	131

Among the candidates elected yesterday are Sir John Simeon, Liberal, from the Isle of Wight; Sir Patrick O'Brien, Liberal, from Kings County, and John Brady, Liberal, from Leitrim.

Further Election Returns.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24—Midnight.

The counties in which elections were held today return a majority of Conservatives. Middlesex has been carried by Lord G. Hamilton, Conservative, and Lord Enfield, Liberal. Cambridgeshire elects Lord G. Manners and Lord Royston, both Conservatives. Morris Brodrick and Peck, Conservatives, are returned from Mid-Surrey. At this hour the total figures are:

Liberals elected	363
Conservatives elected	246
Liberal majority	117

The Alabama Claims Commission.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* urges that the Alabama Claims Commission sit alternately in London and Washington, for the convenience of both British and American claimants.

Great Fenian Displays in Ireland.

London, Monday, Nov. 23.

The funeral of a rioter, shot at Drogheda, Ireland, during elections, was the occasion of a Fenian display in that city on Sunday. Great crowds lined the streets, and it was computed that there were fully 8,000 men at the procession. The Fenian demonstrations at Dublin and in Hyde Park, in this city, which had been arranged for the occasion of this funeral, proved to be small and unimportant affairs.

Petition for the Pardon of Fenian Convicts.

Dublin, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The corporate authorities of this city have petitioned the Government for the pardon of the Fenian convicts.

SPAIN.

Rearrangement of the Schedule of Import Duties—The Elections.

Madrid, Monday, Nov. 23.

The Provisional Government has promulgated a decree rearranging the schedule of import duties and making reduction on many articles. The changes are to go into effect on the first day of January. The following are among the provisions of the new decree: All vessels are permitted to enter Spanish ports on paying tonnage dues of from 50 to 130 reals per ton. The reductions of the tariff which were made by the decree of October are revoked. The payment of the semi-annual interest on the public debt is provided for. It is officially announced that the elections for delegates to the Constitutional Cortes will take place on the 15th of December, and the Cortes will meet on the 15th of January, 1869.

Demonstrations by the Two Parties.

Madrid, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Large public meetings have been held in Barcelona by both the Monarchist and the Republican Parties. Processions with bands parade the streets, and other demonstrations are made; but though political feeling runs high there, all the proceedings have been peaceable and order is respected. The Monarchists are largely in the ascendant, though the Republicans seem to be gaining ground. All the political parties in Madrid are preparing to make similar demonstrations, and there is every indication of a lively canvass for the forthcoming elections.

Sailing of the Expedition to Cuba.

Madrid, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A transport, with a cargo of war stores, sailed from Cadiz on the 20th inst. for Havana. The fleet of transports, with troops for Cuba, will sail on the 2d of December.

FRANCE.

Continued Prosecution of the Press.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The French Government continues its prosecutions of the Press with unremitting severity. The editors of the *Temps*, *Tribune*, *Journal de Paris*, *Reveil* and *L'Avenir* have been summoned to appear before the civil tribunal on Friday next to answer charges made against them for promoting the subscription for the Baudin monument.

ITALY.

The Eruption of Vesuvius Subsiding.

Naples, Monday, Nov. 23.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is subsiding. There are no longer any fears for the safety of the adjacent villages.

Reported Death of Mazzini.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A rumor was in circulation that Joseph Mazzini, the great Republican leader, died on Friday last at Lugano, in Switzerland, but it has been contradicted to-night.

PRUSSIA.

Intention of Bismarck to Leave the Feudal Party.

Berlin, Monday, Nov. 23.

Count Von Bismarck, the President of the Ministry, makes no secret of his design to leave the Feudal Party, with which he has been a long time connected, and join the Liberal organization.

Reply to the Hungarian Red Book.

Berlin, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The *New Prussian Gazette*, a semi-official organ of the Government, in reply to the Hungarian Red Book, says if war should ensue from the Schleswig dispute, the Germans of the North would show the same enthusiasm, and the Germans of the South the same patriotism, as was shown in 1813.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Course of Wallachia Condemned by the Great Powers.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

All the Great Powers agree in condemning the course of Wallachia as false to the obligations of treaties.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An American General Suggested for the Command of the Army.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Letters from Buenos Ayres report that President Sarmiento is desirous of having the command of the army given to one of the United States Generals who distinguished themselves in the war of the rebellion.

CHINA.

Criticism of Mr. Burlingame—The Outrages upon the Missionaries—Interference of the British Minister.

San Francisco, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Advices from China are received here by the arrival of the steamer *China* to-day, from Hong Kong, Oct. 15, and Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 28. These advices represent that Mr. Burlingame is still the subject of sharp criticism by the English Press in China. Chinese gunboats fired upon a European vessel because the latter did not dip her flag in passing. The matter remained unsettled. The mission of the British Consul, at Shanghae, to Chin Kiang, with reference to the outrages upon the missionaries at Hong Chew, proved unsuccessful, and the affair was referred to the British Minister at Pekin, and upon his representations a strong dispatch was sent to the Chinese Governor-General instructing him to accede to the terms proposed by the British Consul. The English gunboat *Dove* has been ordered to Chin Kiang. The foreigners in Chefoo, engaged in digging gold, are reported to be doing well. The Siamese ship *England* was partially destroyed by fire at Ningpo. The advices from Ningpo state that the rebels entered the place and despoiled the inhabitants. The passengers and crew of the Hawaiian ship *China Packet*, which was wrecked among the Philippine Islands last August, have arrived at Hong Kong. Business is unusually dull at Shanghae and Hong Kong.

The following vessels were at Shanghae Oct. 12: *Charger*, from Liverpool; *Golden State* and *Horatio*, from New-York; *Conner* and *Masonic*, from New-York. The ship *N. B. Palmer* was loading at Yokohama, for New-York.

JAPAN.

The Mikado Crowned Emperor—Yeddo Still Closed to Foreigners—A Heavy Loan Effected.

San Francisco, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Yokohama advices state that the Mikado, having attained his majority, has been crowned Emperor of Japan, at Kioto, and the Regency having ended, it was expected that he would leave Kioto for Yeddo. On the 21st of October a difficulty occurred in Yokohama between the Dutch officers and Japanese authorities; the latter were forbidden to transact any business at the Custom-house for Dutch subjects. The matter was finally amicably settled. Yeddo still remains closed to foreigners. It was expected that the opening of the city would not be postponed beyond the 1st of November. The event depended upon the result of the conference pending between the foreign Ministers and the representative of the Mikado. The custom-house, bonded warehouses, police office and other buildings have been furnished and occupied awaiting the business that the foreigners are expected to create. The Japanese Government has effected a loan of over half a million of dollars from the Oriental Bank Corporation. The security is a lien on the Custom-house receipts. The Tycoon has notified the foreign representative that his house has surrendered the Government to the Imperial Court. The Emperor will undertake for the future the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign Powers. The Emperor has conferred the title of Damio upon the Tycoon, whose yearly income will be 700,000 keo-kus. Nagati was bombarded on Sept. 15, and taken possession of by the Southern troops. The foreigners in the place succeeded in reaching the steamer *Osaca*, which carried them to Shanghai. The Southern troops have also taken possession of Hakodadi, and forced Namlee, who held the place as a neutral, to retire. A number of persons seized the American steamer *Augusta* and compelled her to take them to a port in their own territory. The ship *Mikado*, employed in the bombardment of Nagati, had been wrecked, materially weakening the Southern fleet. The Imperial forces had invaded Sidous' (?) dominions from two directions and were strongly intrenched before his Castle. The reduction of this stronghold would probably result in the general pacification of the North.

The North German bark *Iras* had arrived at Kobe from Hamburg. She is the first vessel direct from Europe to that port. The United States steamer *Oneida*, the ram *Stonewall*, and several English, French and Dutch ships of war were at Yokohama, Oct. 28. Her Majesty's ship *Rattler* was wrecked Sept. 24, on a reef near the Island of Soya la Peireuse in the Straits. The officers and crew were saved and brought to Yokohama by His Imperial Majesty's ship *Duplex*.

News from the Asiatic Squadron.

San Francisco, Monday, Nov. 23.

Latest intelligence from the United States Squadron in the China and Japan Seas, reports the flagship *Piscataqua*, *Monocacy* and *Iroquois* at Hiogo, the *Oneida* at Yokohoma, the *Ashuelot*, *Idaho* and *Maumee* at Nagasaki, the *Aroostook* at Amoy, and the *Unadilla* at Hong Kong. The *Shenandoah* has been ordered home.

CUBA.

Reported Near Approach of the End of the Insurrection.

Havana, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Intelligence has been received from Puerto Principe, and other portions of the Oriental Department, that many young men who had joined the revolutionists are returning to their homes. The tenor of the general information received is to the effect that the revolution will soon be finished, and that many of the revolutionists are making overtures to the Government. In view of propositions of submission made by the revolutionists to Balmaseda, he has allowed them three days' grace before commencing active operations.

Robbery and Murder in Dilaware County, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The residence of Elisha Firro, at West Davenport, Delaware County, on the line of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was the scene of a most brutal murder last evening. Mr. Firro and wife had retired to rest, and during the night burglars entered their sleeping apartment. One of the burglars put his hand under their pillow, causing them to awake. Mr. Firro raised his arm, and as he did so the burglar discharged a pistol, the ball from which passed between the fingers of Mr. Firro and entered the head of Mrs. Firro, killing her almost instantly. The burglars then fled and succeeded in making good their escape. This morning the news spread rapidly about the country, and parties started in all directions in search of the assassins. It is believed they will be arrested. The affair causes the intensest excitement in the vicinity where it occurred.

ASSASSINATION.

Murder of H. Rives Pollard in Richmond, Va.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

H. Rives Pollard, editor of the *Southern Opinion* newspaper, was shot and instantly killed this forenoon at about 10 o'clock, by a young man named James Grant. The affair occurred in front of the office of the *Southern Opinion*. Grant fired from the second story of a building opposite, using a double-barreled gun, loaded with buckshot. The first charge entered the forehead of Pollard and penetrated to the brain, causing instant death, and the second entered the side of the neck. Grant was immediately arrested. The cause of the act was the publication, by Pollard, in his paper of last Saturday, of an article reflecting upon the character of Grant's sister. There is great excitement in the city over the affair. Public sympathy is with Grant, and cheers were given for him by the excited crowd who gathered round him after the assassination. The universal remark is that Pollard's terrible death was deserved.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The following are the particulars of the tragedy, which took place this morning: On Saturday a report was published in the *Southern Opinion* relative to the elopement of the daughter of William H. Grant, a wealthy tobacconist of this city. This morning, about 10 o'clock, as H. Rives Pollard, the editor of the paper, was near his office door, corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, going in, a shot was fired from the upper window of a building opposite. Mr. Pollard immediately fell dead, eleven buckshot having entered his body, one passing through his heart. The Police searched the building and found James Grant, a brother of the lady named, in a room. He surrendered and was taken to the Station-house. A double-barrel gun, with one barrel discharged, was found in the room. The affair caused great excitement here, and a large crowd has been gathered around the *Opinion* office since the occurrence.

Further Particulars—The Murder a Cowardly Deed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A reaction has set in since this morning, when a crowd cheered for the slayer of Pollard, and there are very few, now that the facts have been made public and are comprehended, who do not denounce the manner in which he was killed as cowardly. Grant was found locked in the room, from the window of which the shot was discharged. He was alone, and a gun was found there with one barrel still loaded. No one was seen to fire from the window, and Grant neither admits nor denies that he did it. The joy with which the announcement of the editor's murder was received has been greatly tempered. Mr. Pollard was struck with nine buckshot, one of which penetrated the heart; the others went in the neck, face and breast. An inquest is being held, and Grant is in jail, receiving the sympathy and congratulations of his friends and Pollard's enemies. Pollard's paper has lately assailed a number of people in a very coarse manner, and many desired his death who feared to attempt his life openly. He was heavily armed when shot, but was unconscious of danger, as he was about to enter his office with his gloves in one hand and his cane in the other.

The Cole-Hiscock Trial.

Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

In the Cole-Hiscock murder case, the testimony of Drs. Roberts and Rice, as given on the previous trial, was read this morning. No other testimony was given. This afternoon Judge Hogeboom decided not to admit the offer to prove by James H. Carroll the finding of the photograph of Mrs. Cole, the silver tobacco-box, and the letters alleged to have been found on the body of Mr. Hiscock. The Court referred to a statement made by Mr. Brady in connection with this offer, that the deceased at the time of the homicide wore upon his bosom a shirt-stud that had been presented by Gen. Cole to his wife. The Court remarked in regard to this, that it would not rule upon the admissibility of the evidence to that effect at present, but intimated that in case it could be shown that the prisoner saw such a stud upon the bosom of the deceased at the time of the homicide, and recognized it as the one presented by the prisoner to his wife, it might be admitted as evidence. The Court added that from the testimony adduced as to the prisoner approaching the deceased from behind, it did not appear probable that he could have seen or recognized what the deceased wore upon his bosom.

The testimony of Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the United States, on the subject of the insanity of the accused, was read as taken at the former trial.

Wm. H. Burrows, a new witness, who was summoned on the former trial, but was too ill to appear, was sworn for the defence, and testified that he had been engaged with the prisoner as a detective in the United States revenue service in the Spring of 1867, and that in consequence of the dangerous character of the occupation he (witness) had advised the prisoner to arm himself; witness showed Gen. Cole his own pistol, but the latter thought it was not effective except at close quarters. No evidence was offered that Gen. Cole had purchased a pistol at that time. Upon his cross-examination, witness testified that he did not at that time notice any evidence of insanity in Gen. Cole. On the re-direct examination, witness testified that he noticed that the prisoner appeared gloomy and reserved, and that it was difficult to draw him into conversation.

The testimony of Dr. J. W. Sherfey, as taken at the former trial, was then read. It related solely to the question of insanity.

The Official Vote of New-Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The State Canvassers met to-day and declared the official vote of the State as follows: For Electors—Seymour, 82,726; Grant, 79,871; average Democratic majority, 2,854. For Governor—Randolph, Dem., 83,619; Blair, Rep., 79,072; Randolph's majority, 4,547; ballots rejected, 355. For Congress—First District, Moore, Rep., 15,212; Bayard, Dem., 11,538; Moore's majority, 3 674; ballots rejected, 72, Second District—Burlington, Haight, 5,248; Rusling, Rep., 5,845; Mercer, Haight, Dem., 4,519; Rusling, Rep., 4,293; Monmouth, Haight, Dem., 5,432; Rusling, Rep., 3,579; Ocean, Haight, Dem., 1,110; Rusling, Rep., 1,777; Haight, Dem., 16,309; Rusling, Rep., 15,494; Haight's majority, 815. Third District—Bird, Dem., 19,576; Clark, Rep., 15,455; Bird's majority, 4,200. Fourth District—Hill, Rep., 16,446; Rafferty, Dem., 16,390; Hill's majority, 56; ballots rejected, 63. Fifth District—Cleveland, Dem., 19,209; Halsey, Rep., 16,857; Cleveland's majority, 2,352; ballots rejected, 81.

Important Decision by the United States Circuit Court in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase presiding, in the case of the Administrators of Mrs. Keppel, of Pennsylvania, *vs.* The Petersburg Railroad Company, to require the Company to pay a dividend in United States money on three hundred shares of the stock sequestered by the Confederate Government, the Chief Justice affirmed the decision of the lower Court, in favor of the plaintiff.

Speech of Mr. Edward Crane in Portland on Cheap Transportation.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The speech of Edward Crane, of Boston, upon the subject of cheap transportation, was made here to-night at the City Hall. Many of his facts and suggestions were novel and elicited marked expressions of approval from the large audience assembled, composed mainly of the principal merchants and capitalists of Maine. In the course of his able argument, Mr. Crane clearly proved that railroads constructed and operated on his system can transport merchandise cheaper than canals; and by a proper system of lake navigation, merchandise can be transported at one-quarter the cost of the present railroad and canal system. He demonstrated that however startling these propositions may be, that past experience, which amounts to practical demonstration, proves the correctness of his theory. Another of Mr. Crane's ideas contemplates the ownership by the State of the principal lines, to be managed by eminent citizens who form the corporation, but have no interest in the capital stock. This proposition was so strongly presented as to claim the greatest interest of all present.

The resolutions adopted were exceedingly complimentary, and one of them declared the necessity of the immediate construction of the Niagara Ship Canal by the Government.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Financial Panic in New-Brunswick.

St. Johns, N. B., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

There is a better feeling in financial circles to-day, and hopes are entertained that the crisis is past. The St. Stephen's Bank directors are sanguine that the business of the bank will shortly be resumed. Scoville's liabilities are greater than at first reported, reaching, it is said, $500,000. Dispatches from Halifax say that the Fall mackerel fisheries have been almost a total failure. It is feared there will be much distress again this Winter.

Burning of a Hotel and Loss of Life.

Southampton, Ontario, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Elkins' Hotel, situated a short distance from this place, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. Two men were burned to death, and the proprietor and three others were so badly burned that they are not expected to recover.

Excitement near Holly Springs, Tenn.—Murder and Lynch Law.

Memphis, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

On Sunday night the neighborhood of Hickory Hollow, near Holly Springs, was excited by the report that a band of men were on the road, and were robbing all who passed. The next morning a party of citizens went in search of them, calling at the house of one Reynolds, lately driven from the country for horse stealing, to ascertain if he had returned. They inquired of his wife whether he was there, and receiving the answer in the negative, Benjamin Avery attempted to enter the house, when he was fired upon by Reynolds with a shot gun, and was mortally wounded. Reynolds was then arrested, and started for Bolivar jail, but on the road a party of horsemen surprised the guard, and took Reynolds. His body was found yesterday hung to a tree. Avery was a son of Dr. B. W. Avery, a well-known physician of this city, and had recently married.

A fatal affray occurred yesterday afternoon at McGee's station, in the suburbs of the city, between two laborers named Kenny and W. Huston, in which the former was struck with a fence rail and instantly killed. Huston was arrested.

Religious Convention in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-night at the Second Baptist Church. Delegates were present from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota. Rev. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, was elected President, and George F. Shaw, of St. Louis, Secretary. On taking the Chair Mr. Miller made a few appropriate remarks; after which, Rev. Mr. Burlingame, of St. Louis, delivered the opening address, which was responded to by Rev. Mr. Gillette, of Jacksonville, Ill. Several business committees were appointed, after which the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Saxony flouring mill of Leonhardt & Schuricht was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $17,000.

The Florida State Officers' Quarrel in Court.

Tallahassee, Fla., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

At a meeting of the Supreme Court this morning there was a full bench. Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, by counsel, asked for further time to show why a writ of *quo warranto* should not be issued. Time until 11 A. M. to-morrow was granted, and the Court adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. No business was transacted in the afternoon session. It is intimated that the advisory opinion from the Justices of the Supreme Court requested by Gov. Reed is ready, and will be rendered soon, perhaps to-night.

The Murder of Mrs. Hill in Philadelphia—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Mrs. Hill, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death at the hands of George Twichell and his wife, Camilla. They were both committed for trial. The evidence to-day completely destroys the theory of robbery and murder by outsiders.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Boston, Nov. 24.—Asa Kimball died at the hospital to-day from injuries received by jumping from a window of a gambling room in Cambridge-street, to avoid a Police raid. He belonged to Concord, N. H. Nemiah Ball, of Concord, Mass., was to-day sentenced to ten years in State's Prison for forging the name of his uncle, Rufus Merriam, upon the transfer blanks of United States bonds and railroad stock, which he had stolen, in order to sell them.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24.—By the accidental falling of a brick arch yesterday five men were buried in the ruins. One of them, named Thos. Curran, was instantly killed, and the others are badly hurt. A prisoner named Johnson, bound for the Frankfort Penitentiary, broke his shackles on board the steamer *Morning Star*, jumped overboard, and attempted to reach the shore, but was drowned. A woman named Mary Hayes, of the frail sisterhood, has fallen heiress to $300,000 in gold, bequeathed to her by her grandfather in England.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 24.—The Maine Educational Association has been in session all day and this evening. This forenoon an interesting essay was delivered by C. B. Stetson, of Lewiston, and one on geography, which was marked for its ability, by Gilman H. Tucker, of Boston. This afternoon two treatises were delivered, one on writing, by O. H. Bowler, of Boston, and one on our common schools, by A. P. Stone, of Portland. This evening an animated discussion was had upon our school system, which was participated in by many of the teachers of this State, and several from abroad.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 24.—A confidence man, giving the name of A. Stanley, on Monday deposited an altered certified check for $6,700 on the Hartford Trust Company and secured $4,800 in cash on it. His right name is McDonald, and he has operated successfully in New-York, Portland, Me., Worcester and other places. He got away before the fraud was discovered. Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, gave the opinion of a full bench against a new trial of the case of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company *vs.* The Western Insurance Company, in which a verdict for the plaintiffs had been rendered. In the case of the same Company against the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, he announced a verdict of $5,180 for the plaintiff.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The libel suit against the Rochester *Union*, after a number of witnesses had been heard, was postponed until the March term of the Supreme Court, to enable the defendants to amend their answer so as to admit evidence of justification.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 24.—Lewis Davis was this morning convicted of the murder of D. P. Skinner at Independence a few weeks since.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 24.—The sewer, corner of Cross and Kinsman streets, caved in this afternoon. Several workmen were buried in the ruins. One man has already been taken out dead.

Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 24.—The bolt and nut factory of J. W. and W. Gaskill, near Lawrenceville, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss has not yet been ascertained. Insured for $24,000.

Columbia, S.C., Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The South Carolina Legislature met to-day. The House organized and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and receive any communication he had to make. The Senate met, but there being no quorum present, adjourned.

New-Orleans, La., Nov. 24.—The official count of the vote of the State gives Grant, 34,224; Seymour, 74,672. The majorities for the Democratic Congressional candidates are from 6,000 to 10,000 each.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 24.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of John B. Gough was celebrated this evening at his residence in this city. The attendance was large, and included many distinguished guests from abroad. There was a magnificent display of gifts, mostly silver, valued at over $3,000, from Northern and Western cities. The affair was happily conducted, and was brilliant and successful.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—In the Fenian Convention to-day, only preliminary business, such as appointing committees, &c., was transacted.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS GERMANIA AND RUSSIA.

The steamship *Germania*, from Hamburg Nov. 11 and Southampton Nov. 13, and the *Russia*, from Liverpool Nov. 14 and Queenstown Nov. 15, reached this port yesterday with three days later news than was previously at hand.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its bulletin of Nov. 11, says:

"The speech of the King of Prussia, at the opening of the Diet, has produced a favorable impression. It has been everywhere considered as a new proof of the pacific intentions which govern the mutual relations of the great Powers. The sovereigns and statesmen of Europe seize every occasion to support the tendencies, the development of which can serve the course of progress. The King of Prussia rightly protested against the unfounded apprehensions which have been prevalent, and the advantages taken of these fears by the enemies of public order and European peace; and His Majesty cast a tranquil glance at the future, and at the general political situation of Europe, expressing a hope to see commercial and industrial affairs make rapid improvement. This is a wish in which every other Government will gladly join. Compared with the language of divers European Cabinets, the King of Prussia is full of these thoughts of concord and moderation which are beginning more and more to obtain at the present time."

The *Moniteur*, also, in its bulletin of Nov. 11, criticises favorably the speech of Mr. Disraeli at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and approves the right honorable gentleman's remarks in reference to the relations of France and Prussia, and also the idea of Lord Stanley undertaking to act as mediator between the two Powers.

"It is now confirmed," says the *Nord*, "that the Isthmus of Suez Canal will be opened regularly on the 1st of October next. The state of the works at the last visit had led to the supposition that the date might be advanced, but the Board of Directors has preferred to adhere to to the period already decided on, in order that the preparations may be complete."

The *Official Gazette* of Florence publishes a Royal decree, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to apply, for 1868, an extraordinary expenditure of six millions to continue the construction of the Calabro-Sicilian railways and the tunnels of Girgenti and Lercara.

The anniversary of Robert Blum's execution has been celebrated in many German cities. An "In Memoriam," by Karl Blind, was largely propagated, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and other Liberal journals reprinting it in full at the head of their columns. At Frankfort, in spite of the vigilance of the Police and the troops, an immense black banner was found hoisted on the Cathedral on the morning of Nov. 9, and the excitement was intense, as the Police had great difficulty in taking it down.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes a decree promulgating an additional article to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded on the 6th of December, 1832, between Russia and the United States. The new stipulation provides that all imitations of trade-marks in the two countries are forbidden, and may form the basis of actions for damages.

The *Messenger of the Don* states that for a long time past the vintage had not been so abundant in Russia as in the present year. The cultivators are afraid that they will not have time to terminate the gathering before the cold weather sets in.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Mr. Bright at Birmingham.

On the evening of Nov. 13, Mr. Bright addressed a meeting of the Liberal electors of Birmingham in the Mess Room of the Metropolitan Carriage Works, Lattley, the chair being taken by Councillor Wilkinson. Mr. Bright, referring to his speech in Edinburgh a few days previously, when he had advocated a free breakfast-table, said he felt sure this would yet be an accomplished fact. He quoted statistics to show the startling sums realized by taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles in constant domestic use, and urged that if the duty on sugar were abolished, its consumption would be immediately increased, and the countries from which the sugar came would require goods from this country in barter, which would greatly increase the trade of this country. Respecting the troubles with the United States, he said they were of our own making; but he was glad to see that they were likely to be finally adjusted. Unless he was greatly mistaken, the people of England were not likely to go to war again and sacrifice the blood of 40,000 of their fellow-countrymen and £10,000,000 of taxes with the view of supporting the decrepid and tottering Empire of the Turk. The policy of the country had become one of non-intervention, and he asked why they should continue the present extravagant expenditure. Their expenditure in Ireland depended upon the policy in that country, and he hoped that this question would be put right by-and-by. If justice were done to Ireland, it would enable them to withdraw from that country all the soldiers kept there for the purpose of suppressing insurrection. He ridiculed the idea of keeping squadrons, that were of no use, in various parts of the world—as when England was at peace with all her neighbors there was nothing in fact to defend. In conclusion, he urged the electors to tell the Parliament of England and all their fellow-countrymen, that these vile machinations and contrivances by which they were sought to be deprived of their political power should fail, and that henceforth, as in the past, they would be firm, consistent and unchanging friends of freedom.

Mr. Gladstone at Bootle.

On the evening of Nov. 13, Mr. Gladstone made the first of the six speeches which he was announced to deliver before the election at Bootle. The right honorable gentleman referred at great length to the calumnies which had been circulated about him, the prevalence of which he regarded as satisfactory, in so far as it proved that his opponents had no better weapons to use. He spoke upon Ritualism in a somewhat guarded manner, declining to pledge himself to specific measures, but he would go so far as to say this: "That the deliberate imitation of the professions and practices of another religious communion in the Church of England, contrary to the law and spirit of the Church of England, is a grave and serious evil, to which it is quite right that the attention of the public and the State should be directed, and which it is desirable to put down by persuasion and moral means, if it be possible; but if that be not possible, then, in the last resort, by the unbending authority of the law." Ritualism required to be defined. There seemed to be in all Churches a tendency toward what in the Established Church was called Ritualism. "What I understand," said Mr. Gladstone, "by Ritualism in a bad sense is this: whatever in the sacred and solemn worship of God comes between the soul of man and his Almighty Father and his Redeemer in Heaven in such a way as not to elevate and raise his feeble faculties toward the contemplation of the eternal and supreme, but to bar him from it, that, in my opinion, is Ritualism."

Mr. Gladstone and Roman Catholicism.

Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter, in reply to a question put to him by an elector of Southport. The letter is dated Hawarden Castle, Nov. 9, 1868:

Sir: I am much obliged by your letter. It grieves me to learn that the slanders which have hitherto been confined to remoter parts have found their way into our division, and are circulated, as you state, by some of the Tories of Southport—I trust a very few. You tell me they allege I am a Roman Catholic in my heart; but they do not attempt to prove it from my conduct. They know that my religious profession is that of the Church of England; and this being so, to say I am a Roman Catholic is simply to say I am a deliberate liar and a confirmed hypocrite. It is open to them to insult me in this or any other manner, but I will not degrade myself, and the relation between candidates and constituencies, by making any declaration whatever, believing, as I do, that it would only draw forth more incredulity and fresh insults. All I wish for them is that they may learn to do to others as they would be done by, and may never receive the calumnious usage which they mete out to me. On the subject of the Ritualistic question, I shall declare my opinions on my return to Lancashire, probably at Bootle, in the end of this week. Again thanking you for your kindness in letting me know what is going on, I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

STATE OF EUROPE.

Remarks of Lord Stanley, Adressing His Constituents at Lynn.

In the course of an address to his constituents at Lynn, Nov. 13, Lord Stanley made the following remarks: "We have exercised during the last two years some influence—although I don't want to overrate it—for the preservation of European peace. We have done something in Africa to vindicate the insulted honor of the country, and to protect, by the example set, our countrymen in distant lands. *We have done something in America to restore those friendly relations which accident and misunderstanding had for a time interrupted.* Now that the American difficulties are disposed of—as they will be, *provided only (which I don't the least doubt) the United States Government and Senate ratify the act of their Minister*—we have not a single controversy or serious dispute with any nation or Government in the world. I believe there never was a time when England was regarded abroad with less jealousy, and when credit was so universally given to us for having no insidious designs against the prosperity and peace of other nations. I don't see that by keeping ourselves to ourselves, as in the main we have done, we have lost one particle of respect. As to the future of Europe, that is involved in darkness; there is in the mutual jealousy, and in the watchful and antagonistic attitude of the two great military Powers, some cause for anxiety and uneasiness. No doubt, those gigantic armaments which exist everywhere on the Continent are in themselves sources of danger; but so far as I can see—and I have many opportunities for seeing it—the feeling is not desire for war, but dread of getting into it; and, as it is not easy to make men quarrel against their will, and as almost any difference may be peaceably arranged when the parties on both sides desire that it may be so arranged, I don't despair that the storm which has been hanging over Europe for the last two years may still blow over. Take the two nations principally concerned—France and Prussia. What has Prussia to gain by fighting? Absolutely nothing. She is sure sooner or later of the union of all Germany under her leadership; that is, so to speak, her natural inheritance, and she has only to wait till it falls in. But then you may ask would France allow that union? Well, probably not if it came to-day or to-morrow; but I think French statesmen are more and more beginning to see that ultimately that result is inevitable, that it is useless to struggle against the natural tendency of things, and that, after all, a nation with 40,000,000 inhabitants, with vast natural and acquired resources, and with what nobody denies to the French people, and intense feeling of patriotism and public spirit, is too strong to have anything to fear from the aggrandizement of her neighbors. No doubt there is in France a class with which war is popular, but I believe that class is very much smaller than in this country it is usually supposed to be. A few people can make a great noise if they set about it; and an average Frenchman of the present day, with his industry, his frugality, his love of small savings, and his dislike of the conscription, which, among the peasantry, is about the strongest feeling they have, will think twice before he indulges the old national passion for military glory. I know it is said, 'Yes, that may be all true, but recollect that the practical decision rests with one man.' So it does; but that one man, I believe, knows as well as—perhaps, better than any of his subjects, what is the dominant opinion of the country which he governs. And my conclusion is, that if causes of quarrel can be avoided for a year or two, mere weariness and exhaustion will bring about at least a partial disarmament, and then things may go on quietly, as in former years. We, of course, shall do what we can to bring about that result, but we shall only do it—we ought only to do it—within certain well-defined limits. The affair of Luxembourg was an exceptional case. We had, then, an opportunity of gaining a great advantage and of avoiding a great evil to the world with little or no risk to ourselves. But intervention of that kind is certainly not a policy which I, at least, should like habitually to practice. *Our rule, I think, ought to be good-will toward all nations, and, as far as we can help, entangling alliances with none.* [Mr. Brooks, an elector—"John Bright's policy."] Our insular position requires an insular policy; and, after all, if the worst should come to the worst abroad, we have a very efficient ally to fall back upon—the British Channel. Now, gentlemen, one word more, though I fear to weary you—one word more I must say upon foreign matters, and that relates to the East. I am afraid that no one who looks to that quarter of the world can doubt that trouble is gathering there. It may come quickly or it may be deferred for years, but come it probably will. Now, that is a state of things to which we ought not to shut our eyes. Fifteen years ago we refused to see in time what was then obviously impending, and the result was that to everybody's dissatisfaction we drifted (it was a very happy phrase) into the Crimean war. I do not think that the dangers which threaten the Turkish Empire arise from the same source now as then. It is rather internal than external peril by which that Empire is threatened. No foreign alliance, no European guarantee can protect a Government against financial collapse or against rebellion in its own Provinces. In those matters every country must be left to work out its own destiny. But it does not the less follow that the weakness of a great State is a misfortune to all the world, and a misfortune, I think, even to those races which do not and cannot sympathize very warmly with its own. An indifferent Government is better than none. And if I could venture to hope that any words of mine, whether uttered here or elsewhere, would reach those Christian populations of the East, with whom I sincerely sympathize [hear, hear,] I should say to them, 'Your aspirations may be natural, but remember this—that anarchy is not progress, and that it is not wise to pull down that for which you have not provided any substitute.' [Cheers.] More particularly I would say to Greece—that little State about which our grandfathers were so enthusiastic, and which we in the present day are inclined, I think, rather unduly to depreciate—'You might be the model State of the East; you might exercise over the Christian races there an almost incalculable influence, if, instead of indulging in vague dreams of aggrandizement, you would make your internal Government more worthy of a civilized country, and more worthy of those destinies which you believe to be yours in the future.' And I would say also, 'If you adopt a policy of fostering disturbance abroad, you are throwing away the substance for the shadow; you are losing that which you might command, and, after all, it is very doubtful whether you will obtain that which you seek.' Gentlemen, that is advice which tendered in a friendly spirit may not be wholly useless, and we have interests enough in the East to make that advice worth giving. Now, there is one part of Europe where, since Parliament separated, very important events have occurred. The Spanish Monarchy, as you know, has disappeared, and the Spanish people are free to choose their own form of government. Now, I only mention that in order to say what I have up to this time had no opportunity of saying in public—though perhaps it is hardly necessary so far as England and the English Government are concerned, that it is not our right, it is not our wish, in any way to interfere with or influence the decision to which the Spanish people may come. I am afraid that those who undertake to set matters straight in that country will have a hard task. They have our sympathy and good will, but *the only service which we can render them is to leave them alone.*"

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Two Versions of Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Address at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

The following copy of Hon. Reverdy Johnson's address at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, Nov. 10, was furnished by the speaker to the London *Times* as an "authentic" version:

"Direct as is the connection between England and the other nations, it is more direct, and perhaps more important, between her and the United States, and must cause the people of both countries at all times to be desirous to have the relations between the two on the most friendly footing. However solicitous upon this subject they may have been during the past few years, and whatever fears they may have entertained that these relations might be seriously disturbed, I hope that they are now satisfied—I know that there is good cause for their being satisfied—that no such disturbance will occur. I hope that His Lordship, your Foreign Secretary, will not consider me as improperly divulging the progress of our negotiations if I add that my knowledge upon this point is obtained from such progress, and I trust that I may not be considered indelicate if I further add, that if international negotiations are conducted in the spirit which has animated His Lordship and myself, that war between nations could hardly be possible; and I am glad to believe that such negotiations in modern times have been conducted in that spirit. Those who may in either country have criticized the conduct I have pursued in return for the civilities offered me, would not have done so if they had not forgotten that it was my duty to remove prejudices and enmities, as well as to strengthen former friendship; in a word, that my mission was peace, and peace only, and to do and say nothing that might in the slightest degree interfere with that mission. And if, as I am now sure will be the case, that mission is fulfilled, I have an abiding confidence that such critics will be disarmed, and my course, even by them, be approved. Peace, my Lord Mayor, to your country and mine! and no one can calculate the value of the prosperity, even in money, which will be the consequence, while no one can imagine, much less calculate, the loss which to both would be the consequence of war. If, as I believe will happen, disputes between nations which hereafter may occur, or which may now exist, be settled by diplomacy, then, high as is the character of the diplomatist now, it will rank higher in the estimation of the world than any rank which the successful soldier may for himself achieve; and then his labors will be honored by the universal gratitude of all concerned, unaffected by the horrors of the battle-field, and the tears and anguish which are inseparable from even the most successful of its struggles."

The following is the speech which Mr. Johnson actually delivered at the banquet, as reported in the London papers of the next morning, and the substance of which was sent here by cable. The reader will observe several curious points of difference in the two versions:

"I speak within the hearing of my noble friend your Foreign Secretary, and I hope he will not consider me as overstepping the bounds of diplomatic propriety when I say that, however dissatisfied some at home or here may be, they will soon find that there is no ground for dissatisfaction. [Renewed cheering.] I speak, as he knows, from knowledge, when I say *that the difficulties which for some time have threatened the peace of the two countries are now—what shall I say, Mr. Secretary?—I almost pause for a reply—are now at an end.* [Loud and protracted cheering.] What that end is, and how that end has been brought about, I forbear to say—[a laugh]—except that it has been brought about without touching in the slightest degree the rights or the honor of either nation. [Loud cheers.] And if, in the future, diplomatic negotiations should be conducted in the same spirit with which the noble Lord and myself have carried on our negotiations, I say, in presence of you all and in presence of the world, that in the future wars will be next to impossible. [Renewed cheering.] And what we have done will demonstrate this. From 1846 to the present time, from one cause or another, there were in all that intermediate time, clouds which alarmed the people of both countries. *We have managed, as you will soon discover, to remove those clouds, and to leave nothing upon either nation but the undimmed sunshine of peace.* [Cheers.] And without meaning to disparage the achievements of armies or of navies—achievements which we, in common with yourselves, have honored, whether they be those in which your own arms or ours were concerned—I make bold to say that if diplomacy in the future be so conducted that war cannot occur, the rank of diplomacy will be as high, perhaps higher, than it has ever been. And, what is still more important, that which we, my brothers and colleagues, may achieve, will be undimmed by the horrors of the battle-field, and will receive the grateful thanks of our compeers of all the human race."

British Comments upon the Proposed Method of Settlement.

From the London Times, Nov. 13.

We may see in the termination of these disputes the prospect of *a general recognition of arbitration as a means of settling international differences.* Two obstacles have hitherto interposed between States and a practice which seems so obvious and beneficial. The first has been national pride, or what is called national honor. Governments have always expressed themselves willing to subject mere material things to what they consider the chances of arbitration, but their honor, their position, and their character they would not submit to any earthly authority. And, as honor was held to be involved in almost every question, there was little or nothing on which the tribunal of an arbitrator could be allowed to decide. The second reason for objecting to the principle has been that there has been no power to enforce the award. A few instances have brought discredit on the practice, since States have evaded a decision given against them, for reasons technical and even frivolous. In fact, without a general sense of political morality influencing the actions of a people, arbitration is not practicable. And where States suspect each other vehemently, and see hostility in every move, it is also not practicable, for there will be such powerful motives to dispute or evade unfavorable decisions that the international tribunal would soon have to confess its impotence. For instance, what hope would there have been for arbitration between this country and Napoleon Bonaparte? What is it likely that either party would have given up to the other at the bidding of a neutral arbitrator? It was believed to be a question of national life and death between us, and men will not accept the decisions of others on questions so vital. We may, therefore, consider the agreement in the present case as showing that national jealousy is weaker than of yore, and that national differences are not so sacred in men's eyes that they need to be carefully guarded from the interposition of third parties. After having found a competent and impartial Judge, these two great nations are not afraid to submit to him, not only a pecuniary question, but also the judgments of their lawyers and the policy of their statesmen. This new trial of the practice of arbitration is made under the happiest auspices. The Sovereign to whom it is understood that the main question of England's liability will be referred when the Commission meets has peculiar advantages of position, and the reference will be made under circumstances which render it impossible that his decision should be either inconsiderately given or disregarded when it has been received.

The public will probably hear little more of these matters until they learn once for all the decisions given upon them; but, supposing all the claims and counter claims inquired into, the Commissioners will have no easy task. Events succeed each other so rapidly in these days that the exploits of the *Alabama* seem to belong to some distant past. But it is only five years since this vessel was sweeping from the seas the American mercantile marine, and the British Government were declaring their regret, but denying their liability for her escape. The incidents of that escape will be still fresh in the recollection of our readers. The Government had received notice that an iron steamer, evidently intended for warlike purposes, was building at Liverpool, and the American Minister urged her detention. Our Government, anxious to do its duty to a friendly Power, and yet uncertain how far it was justified in seizing the vessel, took the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. They advised that the Government had the right to prevent the vessel leaving port; and accordingly an order was sent to arrest her. But her builder or purchasers were too quick, and, having become acquainted with what was threatened, they sent the *Alabama* at once to sea, and she was manned and armed in a foreign port. It is on the liability of our Government under these circumstances that a preliminary decision must be taken, and *we have at least the right to maintain that the escape was without the connivance and against the wish of the Government.* Their disposition was fully evinced by the arrest of the *Alexandra*, and subsequently of the two rams at Birkenhead. Nor does it appear that during the four years' struggle, the Americans, however disappointed at the neutrality of England, have found ground for complaint of any one definite act.

From the Morning Star, Nov. 13.

The great and satisfactory result upon which the two peoples may be heartily congratulated is that an agreement has been come to for settling all the open questions between them by a mixed commission of Englishmen and Americans. *The umpire is to be named simply in case of disagreement*, which is not probable, as public opinion has almost unanimously come to the conclusion that the best thing for England in the future would be to pay for the destruction caused by the *Alabama* in the past. If we acknowledge our liability and pay the cost, we gain a powerful stand-point for remonstrance with other nations, should they attempt to take us at a disadvantage during a struggle, and send privateers to play havoc among our merchantmen. Unpalatable as it may be to pay a heavy sum for the reckless and unpatriotic conduct of some Liverpool ship-owners, it is infinitely better that we should pay than remain subject to have *the unhallowed precedent turned against ourselves.* While we are thus blotting out one bad precedent from the records of international law, we are building up another which may be productive of the most beneficial results so long as time endures. The two strongest and most high-spirited nations of the world, having causes of difference with each other, have not rushed to the fatal extreme of war. They have discussed the questions at issue with great care, ingenuity and learning. A few foolish persons on both sides have attempted to throw firebrands, but they have been put down by the vast preponderance of sound opinion in both nations. And now, when the people have been fully informed, when the Governments and the Press, the pamphleteers and the politicians, in Parliament and out of it, have all had their say, it is found that a mode of adjustment can be agreed upon, and that the whole dispute may be handed over to four gentlemen representing the two nations, to settle it as they see best. We may depend upon it other nations are looking on at this instructive spectacle. They will ask themselves whether this is not better than throat-cutting and ship-burning; whether it is not better than keeping up immense multitudes of men to prey on the vitals of the tax-paying community. We congratulate Lord Stanley on his share in the noble work, and we hope he will follow it up by insisting that the bloated armaments of England may now also be greatly reduced.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Pope on European Politics.

Rome (Nov. 8) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is so much talk here about the speeches addressed by the Pope to the English and Danish Consuls on the occasion of his visit to Civita Vecchia, that I have been at pains to ascertain the exact words. The Holy Father first spoke to the Consul of Denmark, saying: "You represent, Monsieur, a Power, the geographical extent of which is very limited, but which has astonished the whole world by the noble courage with which it defended its rights against those Powers which abused their strength to destroy them." Then, turning to the English Consul, His Holiness remarked, "England, Monsieur, did wrong, very wrong, to abandon Denmark, which it was both her duty and her interest to sustain. It was a proceeding which cannot be condemned too strongly, for it was fatal both to Denmark and Poland. If she continues in such a course, England will too late find she is degraded." The assembly thronged so close to hear these speeches that the pressure shook the platform of the throne, giving the Pope a violent shock. By an adroit movement he prevented himself from being thrown down, and cried out to his alarmed *suite*, "Fear nothing; the Pope's throne may fall, but the Pope himself will never fall."

The Non-Participation of the Greek Church in the Ecumenical Council.

Constantinople Correspondence of the Moscow Gazette.

Without doubt you know that an invitation has been sent to the Eastern Bishops to assist at the Ecumenical Council at Rome. Till Saturday, Oct. 5, (17,) the Orthodox clergy knew nothing of this invitation except through the European newspapers, but on that day the Abbé Testa paid a visit to the Patriarch at Constantinople, and begged his Holiness to accept the Pope's invitation. Having ascertained that the terms of the missive were the same as those which had already been published in the journals, the Patriarch replied that he could not receive it, adding that the whole Orthodox Church ardently desired the union of the churches, but that this desirable object could not be attained so long as the Pope continued to call himself Christ's Vicar, and consider Rome as the centre of Christianity. The opinion of the Orthodox Church on this important and difficult question had already been made known by his predecessor in the chair of Constantinople in a note drawn up and published in 1848, on the occasion of a similar invitation sent by the Pope. Therefore, considering the question at an end, and not wishing to revive the quarrel by making any new objections, Mons. Gregory declared that he would rather decline to receive the message altogether. Upon this refusal the Abbé Testa retired, taking the Pope's letter away with him. The other independent churches will, no doubt, follow the example of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

A Proposal to Unite Them—How the System Works in Europe—Statistics of European Telegraphic Business.

Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD, of Boston, has just issued, for private circulation, a few copies of a letter he has addressed to the Postmaster-General on the European and American systems of telegraph. It contains statistics and recommendations of general interest, and therefore I shall make a brief abstract of the most important of them for your readers.

Celerity in the transmission of intelligence always increases its bulk. The number of letters passing through the British Post Office since the transmission by rail commenced, has increased from 75,000,000 to 705,000,000, and in this country from 40,000,000 to 400,000,000.

England and America are the only important exceptions to the statement that all civilized nations intrust correspondence by telegraph as well as by mail to the Government exclusively—it having been found that the interests of the whole people are thereby more effectually subserved. England, also, is preparing to unite both services.

The subject of a postal telegraph was first brought before Congress in 1845, when Prof. MORSE obtained an appropriation to aid in the construction of a line of telegraph from Washington to Baltimore, and again in 1866, when elaborate documents were submitted to the House of Representatives by the Postmaster-General, and quite recently—at the last session—by Hon. E. B. WASHBURN, who introduced a bill for the union of the telegraph and postal systems. Another bill was also introduced and referred to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and to establish a postal telegraph system.

For the year ending June 30, 1867, the total sum expended in the United States for messages by telegraph was $7,896,000—an amount larger than the entire expenditure of the Post Office Department in 1850, and equal to the amount annually expended by all the nations of Europe for correspondence by telegraph, though the number of messages transmitted in Europe is much greater. The sum spent for the transmission of letters and papers in the United States during the same year was $17,470,000—the remainder after deducting cost of foreign mails and Congressional matter.

Our climate, the character and habits of our people, the various centres of business, and the vast extent of our territory, combine to create advantages unsurpassed by any other country for the successful development of the telegraph in the United States. Yet we have not been able to avail ourselves of them, as a comparison of our system with that of other countries will show. For this comparison Mr. HUBBARD selects three nations that possess no peculiar advantages for the development of the telegraph—Belgium and Switzerland, where the post and telegraph are united and operated by the State, and Great Britain, where messages are transmitted by private companies, as in this country.

Belgium has about the same population as New-York, and one-fourth its area. Three-fourths of its people live within fifty miles of the capital. Antwerp is distant by rail only fifty minutes; while thirty minutes, on an average, elapse between the reception of messages at a telegraph office and their delivery. Hence, there appears little chance for telegraphic success.

In 1850 the Government bought the private lines, and has worked them ever since. The rates were a franc and a half for a minimum message—which, throughout the continent, is twenty words, including date, address and signature. At these rates the telegraph was little used. In January, 1863, they were lowered to one franc, and again in December, 1865, to half a franc. The result was that whereas in 1862, under the old tariff of a franc and a half, the number of messages transmitted was only 105,274; in 1865, under the first reduction, it reached 332,718, and in 1867, at half a franc a message, there were 819,668 dispatches sent! The expenses in 1866 were 830,000 francs against 961,112 francs revenue.

Mr. HUBBARD adds:

"A system of railroads is also owned and operated by the Government, and the telegraph is connected with both the railroad and the post. A large proportion of the officers are at the railway stations, but every Post Office is an office of deposit, from which messages are dispatched at once, free of charge, to the nearest telegraph office, when in the same district; otherwise by the first messenger or by special carrier, on payment of an extra rate for delivery. This union of the telegraph with the post and railroad reduces the expenses for operators, clerks, general management, rent and office expenses, and brings the system into close connection with every citizen.

The rates are prepaid by stamps, and are uniform and low. The rate for all inland messages by telegraph, or by telegraph and post where the place of deposit or delivery is not on the line of the telegraph, is one-half franc, (or thirteen and a-half cents currency.)

The telegraph is used extensively for all kinds of business, social equally with commercial, and by all classes of people. A larger proportion of correspondence is carried on by telegraph than in any other country."

A table exhibiting the ratio of increase by the lowering of the tariff, shows that (counting the rate of 1½ francs as the unit 1) it was 2.5 in 1864 and 6.9 in 1866; that the messages per mile of wire were doubled in the last year; that, in 1862, there was 1 message to every 187 letters; in 1864, 1 to 88 letters, and in 1866, 1 to 37 letters; that the number of messages to letters in Switzerland, in the same years, was 1 to 80, 1 to 70, 1 to 69; whereas in Great Britain, with its private companies and higher charges, it stood 1 to 221, 1 to 169, and 1 to 121—the proportion keeping step with the reduction of charges.

Mr. HUBBARD informs us that in Switzerland the general arrangements of the telegraph system are similar to those of Belgium. Money orders may be sent by telegraph or post; this feature is of quite recent introduction, and is coming into frequent use. The railroads in Switzerland are owned by private companies; the telegraph, therefore, is connected solely with the post, and about two-thirds of the line are on ordinary roads—one-third, only, on railroads.

The lines were first opened in 1862. The tariff was one franc a message. The system grew more rapidly than in Belgium, both from the facts that the post was slower and that the rates were lower.

The number of messages sent by telegraph in Switzerland increased at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. In January, 1868, the rates were reduced one-half, and the number of messages nearly doubled at once. Against 76,746, (the number of inland messages transmitted in the first quarter of 1867,) must be placed 145,207, (the number of dispatches sent during the first three months of the present year.)

The balance of net profits accruing to the Government, after deducting all expenses, was 156,441 francs during the entire period of its management. The receipts were 7,719,709 francs.

"In Belgium and Switzerland," says Mr. HUBBARD, "the telegraph is used more freely than in other countries." And yet the masses of the people are very poor, as compared with our citizens.

The Continental System, after a careful examination of its workings, shows that the telegraph is generally employed in certain countries poorly adapted to its development and where there is comparatively little necessity for its use; that in those countries the rates are low and uniform and the business most profitable; that the increase of messages is small but regular, except after a reduction of rates, when it is immediate and great; that in those countries the telegraph is united with the post, easy of access and brought into close connection with the people; that the telegraph is used for all kinds of business, social as well as commercial, and by all classes of people; that with the increase of the business the rates have been reduced and the cost of each message diminished; that messages, are of twenty words, including date, address and signature and the rates prepaid by stamps; that the rate for added words is less per word than for each of the first twenty words; that the delivery is by special carrier, immediate and free of expense to all places within one or two miles of the telegraph office, and there is no extra charge for transmission by mail where either sender or receiver live at a distance from the lines; and that the messages to the Press are few and short.

In Great Britain the telegraph lines are the property of the private companies who own them. The oldest corporation is the "Electric and International Telegraph Company," which came into existence in 1846, and now transmits fully one-half of all the messages. It pays fat dividends, and its stock in November, 1867, sold at 43—48 per cent. premium. In June and July of the current year, it commanded 100 per cent. premium in consequence of the proposition on the part of the Post Office Department to purchase their lines. The "British and Irish Magnetic Company" send a quarter of the messages transmitted by telegraph; its stock also is above par and pays regular and good dividends.

In England there are 2,151 telegraph offices, 16,588 miles of line, and 80,466 miles of wire. Since 1860 the proportion of inland messages to inland letters has stood in this way: In 1860, 1 message to 296 letters; in 1861, 1 to 273; in 1862, 1 to 221; in 1863, 1 to 197; in 1864, 1 to 169; in 1865, 1 to 151. In 1865, the number of inland letters was 706,057,000, and the number of inland messages was 4,662,687. In 1866, however, the number of inland messages had increased to 6,127,000—but we have not the returns from the Post Office. This sudden increase was caused by a reduction of rates.

In proportion to population, the correspondence by mail in Great Britain, according to Mr. HUBBARD, exceeds that in Belgium; but the proportion by telegraph is in favor of Belgium, it being used in Great Britain principally by brokers and parties engaged in speculative branches of commerce.

In England the tariff of charges has always been based on distance. Frequent reductions of rates have been made, and the business and profits of the companies have always increased with each reduction. "There are now four rates—the lowest, for distances one hundred miles or under, is one shilling, [thirty-five cents currency,] and over one-half of all the managers pay the lowest rate. The average rate is one shilling and four pence."

From exhibits annexed to the special report of the Committee on the Electric Telegraph bill, and other sources of authentic information, Mr. HUBBARD gives evidence of the fact that where the Government own the telegraph and unite it with the Post Office the wants of the public are far better supplied than where the lines are owned and operated by individuals or companies.

He says that in England, and to a great extent in this country, the use of the telegraph is limited to a few individuals engaged in extra hazardous or speculative business, where large possible gains warrant great expense. The high rates prevent its use by general merchants or for social purposes. According to the statements of the Manager of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, the use of the telegraph in England is "confined to stock brokers, mining agents, ship brokers, racing and betting men, fruit merchants, and others engaged in business of a speculative character, or who deal in articles of a perishable nature. Merchants use it little, compared with those engaged in the more speculative branches of commerce." In other countries it is more generally used.

In Denmark, "the telegraph is used by mercantile people in general, and for social and domestic purposes."

In Switzerland, "the telegraph is far from being confined to certain classes, and the messages which relate to private business and to family affairs form as important a part of the whole number as the messages of the banking and other trading interests."

In Belgium, "nearly fifty-nine per cent. of messages are on private business and family affairs."

In France, "the telegraph is not confined to the demands of the speculators, who are found only in the great centres, but is used by all branches of commerce, and for all the family wants as well in the small towns as in the larger cities. Forty-one per cent. are on family affairs."

In Prussia, "where the rates were high, and the facilities few, its use was almost exclusively confined to bankers, stock brokers, large commercial houses and newspaper correspondents. Each reduction of rates or extension of the system to small towns, considerably increased the number of those who regularly send and receive messages."

In another article we shall give some interesting facts in relation to the telegraph in the United States, and notice the proposed remedy for its abuses and non-uses, as unfolded by Mr. HUBBARD.

UTAH.

The Fall Muster—Progress of the Pacific Railroad—The Newest Western Town.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

The annual three days' muster of the militia of the Territory, at the end of October, was not observed the present year in this and adjoining counties, on account, it is supposed, of the fact that a large number of the men are at work on the railroad, and, therefore, could not conveniently attend military musters. So far as the weather was concerned, this was all very well, for the days appointed for the muster were exceedingly unpropitious, being rainy, sleety, and snowy, anything but pleasant for military drill or display, especially to men not very well supplied.

THE FALL WEATHER.

The Fall has been exceedingly favorable thus far, one of the finest ever known here, very little rain or snow, mild enough either day or night in the valleys, but sharp enough at night in the canyons on the railroad route, the sudden and decided falling of the temperature there immediately after sunset, even in July and August, being somewhat remarkable. To-day, however, there is a great change. Rain, snow, and small hail are falling at intervals, and the aspect is decidedly wintry, though the atmosphere is chilly rather than cold. The storms are always worse in the mountains than in the valleys, and consequently the graders and tie-cutters and haulers will not be exactly suited. It is to be hoped that the rough weather will be only temporary, and will be succeeded by a month or so favorable for outdoor work, as a month now on the railroad would be worth two months, at least, in the Spring.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The railroad progresses favorably. The rails on the Union Pacific have extended as far westward as Fort Bridger, and, if the weather proves favorable, by the time this arrives in New-York the track-layers will not be far from Bear River, about 80 miles east of this city. Great exertions are being made to push forward the grading and the tunneling between the track layers and this valley, and also in preparing and hauling ties in the vicinity of Bear River, so that everything may be ready for the rails as they arrive. In the Weber canyon tunnels double sets of men keep the work going briskly day and night. The present terminus of the road is at Bryan, but the prevalent expectation is that Bear River will be the Winter terminus, within three or four days' sleighing for ordinary teams. That point already has become "quite a place," in fact eclipsing all the previous terminal cities, not excepting Cheyenne, for hot liveliness. Gilmer, such is the name of the place, is said, by those who have passed through it, to be manifestly full of all the recklessness which has made the Union Pacific's temporary termini so notoriously and unpleasantly lively, and which has given so much business to the Vigilantes. The prospect is that Gilmer, during the Winter, will be as disagreeably stirring and as fruitful of startling incidents as any place on the road has been, from Omaha to the end of the track. This influx of the disorderly, turbulent and lawless elements of society will make a broad wake through this Territory next Summer, keeping step, as they have done, with the rails. Where those elements will ultimately bring up is difficult to tell; probably where the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads meet, which apparently will be somewhere between the Salt Lake and the head of the Humboldt River, or perhaps at the north end of Salt Lake. If a branch road be taken northward to the Columbia, the rowdy portions of the terminal cities will be very likely to take that line of march and continue on through Idaho, Montana and Oregon, with the advancing rails, whatever route they may take. The junction city of such branch with this main line will be certain to be a stirring place, wherever it may be, a place of great business and much money, and consequently an attractive place for many of the characters of which I have been speaking.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Business is very brisk with the merchants in this city, some of the stores being constantly "full" of people, which is a healthy sign, especially when it is considered that cash is the chief article now of payment, thanks to the work on the railroad. Produce is very high, and by no means plentiful in the market; the farmers and other people who raise a little grain, having chances of getting money by railroad, do not feel driven to sell their grain, and many holding on for better prices in the Spring. If they hold on too long, the railway will undeceive them. In fact, some parties are now sending for grain and flour from "the States," on account of the high prices in Utah.

Speaking of business being brisk, I might have said that some of the merchants in this city would be much pleased to receive their stocks of goods, now en route but detained on the railroad, probably through the monopolizing of the cars for construction purposes. Among the articles not just now to be had for love nor money is carbon oil. Nobody has it. This, however, is nothing strange, for every Winter yet, since that oil came into popular use, there has been a famine for it in this locality, and some Winters the profit on it has run from 500 to more than 1,000 per cent. The last sold here, retail, at $3 per gallon. The present Winter, however, will be the last for that sort of experience. There has been enough of it.

Fuel is scarcer and dearer in this city than for two or three years past. After this Winter the railroad will bring coal into this valley, and the time of dear or scarce fuel may thus be considered past, which will be a blessing to many people. The coming Winter is likely to be a hard one for the poor.

Mme. SCHELLER is again the "star" at the theatre, and is playing to good business. It is stated that she purposes to hybernate in this city. LANGRISHE and troupe are about to leave Montana to try their fortunes on the railroad at the end of the track. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA is announced to sing in the theatre in this city on Thursday and Friday next, being en route overland from San Francisco.

Look Out for the Impostor.

MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please do us the favor to warn the public against giving money to a man who I have learned to-day, is soliciting aid, using my name without my consent. He is an impostor, but has by some means got possession of one of our printed letter heads, which he is presenting as a plea for assistance, having written on it a statement of his worthiness, and then forged my signature. We never turn on to the streets any person whom we consider worthy, and our friends can always be sure that any one applying for help, using the name of this institution as a reference, is unworthy of assistance. Respectfully yours,

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

The Church Difficulties at Washington.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct the statement of your Washington correspondent regarding the action of the *ex parte* council called to advise in relation to the difficulties existing in the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C. Your correspondent says: "The council sustained the pastor and advised that the pastoral relation should not be dissolved."

The following was its decision:

"That if as an *ex parte* council we are compelled to decide, from the evidence before us, we should say that the pastor is so far responsible for the difficulties in the Church as to render the dissolution of the pastoral relation expedient."

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Justice to Whom Justice is Due.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day is published a telegram from Buffalo, stating that "Col. JOHN WHITEHEAD BYRON, late of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, and who distinguished himself as Commander of the Irish Brigade during the late rebellion, was commissioned a Brigadier-General in United States Army." Allow me to say, in justice to good and true soldiers, that Gen. DENIS F. BURKE, of this City, was Colonel of the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, until it was mustered out of service, as the records of the War Department will show, and he and Gen. ROBERT NUGENT, late Colonel Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, were the only officers who commanded the Irish Brigade after its consolidation. By giving this letter a space in your valuable paper you will confer an act of kindness on a veteran of the Irish Brigade.

CAPTAIN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Motion to Quash the Indictment against Rosenberg—Prolonged Argument of Counsel, and Adjournment of the Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Blatchford.

The United States vs. Benjamin B. Rosenberg.—In this case the District-Attorney wished to set aside a motion to quash an indictment, which was founded on the act of March, 1813. The indictment was one of a large number.

Mr. Stoughton wished the case to be postponed. He said that it was utterly impossible, although he had been until 2 o'clock this morning engaged, to procure the papers necessary for the Court. Mr. Graham, his associate, too, was engaged professionally elsewhere, and he desired to be fully heard. In fact there had been a misunderstanding about the time when the Court would sit to adjudicate, and counsel would therefore appeal to this Court to let the case stand over until to-day, and to-morrow the case would, in the event of a hearing, be closed, and it would be a day of Thanksgiving. [Laughter.]

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—I am sure the Court would have great pleasure in hearing Mr. Graham, and we wish him here to go on with his case.

Mr. Stoughton—Mr. Graham has prepared very elaborate papers, and it is his opinion that some questions which may arise can be presented in the motion to quash the indictment. Those papers I allude to are those which have occupied nearly his entire time, and which are not ready this morning, but which will be ready to-day some time, or at all events to-morrow morning.

A lengthy discussion here ensued whether the case should or should not be adjourned, during which Mr. Graham came into Court. It was ultimately decided that Mr. Stoughton should go on.

Mr. Stoughton said—The case which the District-Attorney intends to move is a case of the United States against Benjamin B. Rosenberg. The motion is to quash an indictment which is founded on the 13th section of the act of March 3, 1813. This indictment is one of quite a large number, as the Court has been apprized. The law will be found in the Statutes at Large, vol. 2, page 811. The act commences at page 809, being an act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States; and the principal questions which arises on this motion are two. The first, is it criminal within the meaning of that act to forge, utter or dispose of certificates of naturalization, except for the purposes therein mentioned. And second, if yes, what facts must be set forth in the indictment to constitute a crime under the meaning of that section, which reads as follows:

That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act, or shall pass, utter or use as true, any false, forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship, by any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom of right it may belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, &c.

In considering this first inquiry to which I have directed the attention of the Court, it is proper to say that the offence mentioned in that section was unknown to the common law, and is guided solely by what facts go to make up and constitute the crime which is denounced. The second inquiry is to ascertain what mischief did the framers of that act intend to prevent by its enactment; for I hardly need say that the essence of the crime must be in efforts to commit or perpetrate the mischief sought to be prevented. Now, if your Honors' please, the real mischief sought to be prevented by the whole frame of this act is quite evident, not only from its title, to which great attention need not be paid in any case, but also from the text of the entire act; and we shall find, as we examine this act, that great embarrassments arise the moment we extend the act beyond the cases mentioned in it. Now, what was the mischief in contemplation by the framers when they placed it in the statute book? The employment on board all public and private vessels of the United States, of aliens, except such aliens as were citizens of the States. Let us look at the act, and see whether *that* was not the mischief, and *the only* mischief sought to be prevented. And, after having read the section of the act on which the prosecution was based, I'll pause for the purpose of considering the second general inquiry, namely, what elements or what facts are singly to be presented in the indictment, assuming that the 13th section can be stretched to other than those mentioned in the body of the act. Now, I must call your Honor's attention to the fact. From and after the termination of the war at that time going on, it was not legal to employ any persons on ships but citizens or persons of color of the United States. It seems that Congress then had in contemplation the idea that persons of color, though natives, could not be citizens. I wish to call particular attention to the words "Any citizens, &c." In the act is mentioned the special need of naturalization; so that, although a person shall be naturalized, it shall not be lawful to employ him unless he produce evidence of his naturalization. The 3d section provides that in all cases of private vessels a list of the crew is to be made out by order of the Collector of the port out of which the vessel sails. (Reads the section which has been published previously and at length.) But the President of the United States may, from time to time, prescribe other rules to be observed in the selection of the crew. In fact, the whole tenor of the act is to prevent the employment of other than citizens or native-born colored people.

After referring to the usual method adopted by naturalized citizens and seafaring men in obtaining employment on board American vessels during the war of 1812, counsel proceeded to state that the last clause of the act of 1812 had been abrogated by an amendatory act a few years ago. The act of 1812 was passed at a time when the Government of this country deemed it their policy to not permit aliens on board their vessels, so that those with whom they were at war might not make a pretext to overhaul their vessels. Counsel also remarked that the judicial act, not the certificate, consisted of official entries made by a Court of Record, of facts establishing that an alien had become entitled to the rights of citizenship. A seaman could then learn whether the record had been preserved, and be enabled to produce it at any time. The facts contemplated by the act as evidence of citizenship was proof of residence for five years, the oath and the testimony of good character. The statute of '16 has been construed to mean that proof of citizenship may be established by the depositions of two citizens. The judicial act must contain the names of the witnesses. The purpose of the act was to confine employment to seamen who were citizens. It was declared a crime to forge a copy of their citizenship. It was denounced as a crime to present such a copy of the act of naturalization. The use, and the only use of a certified copy of the act of naturalization, was for the purpose of obtaining employment prohibited to aliens. Not only was that use the only one which the act authorized to be made, but no statute of the United States has authorized any other use. When he said that, he thought the whole question was disposed of. Again, the framers of this statute were not dealing with any other question than one—the issuing of naturalization papers and their misuse. The act assumed, when it prohibited forged certificates, the existence of a valid act of naturalization; and when it denounced the sale, "it assumed a person actually naturalized"—in other words, that some one clothed a person with citizenship who was an alien. Congress did not undertake to furnish the personation by false witnesses, because at that day it never supposed such an offence would be possible, for naturalization was then conducted in the State courts. It might be assumed, as there was but one purpose for the use of these certificates, so the law would punish the abuse for this only purpose. It was a novel idea to procure the growth of a statute of 1813, till it reach the year of 1866, when more salutary provisions were enacted. If the learned counsel were to forge a certificate and the receiver to get employment, he (counsel) would not be guilty of any crime. Laws did not manufacture crimes out of factitious acts, for the act denounced the sale of certificates to persons not entitled. The act of 1813 was not now in practical operation. When his attention was called to it he supposed it was obsolete, on account of the absurdity of its provisions to-day. The reason and sense of the 10th section intended to deal on the basis of reciprocity during the War of 1812. Our commercial marine is manned mainly by aliens, subjects of Great Britain. This act has been regarded as obsolete with the exception of one provision, namely, with reference to what time was necessary to constitute the residence in the United States. In 1865 and 1866 it was provided by statute that persons should not vote unless they had previously registered, and could produce a copy of the certified act of naturalization.

Judge Pierrepont replied: He said that if the statute of 1813 was not of general application, the case was at an end and the motion should prevail. He would first take up the statute and call the attention of the Court to its provisions and history. He claimed to make it clear by a very brief argument that the act had no more relation to seamen than to any other persons. After reading section 12, relating to the term of residence of aliens, he contended that Congress had no intention to make it refer to seamen alone, more especially as it stood unrepealed for over thirty-five years. Every citizen who was naturalized had to prove he was not out of the State for five years. All who know anything about naturalization know that the law was not repealed until 1848. Nine years after passage of the act he, in his judicial capacity, had to tell people of the act's repeal. He presented this to the Court for the purpose of showing that the 12th section had a general application. It would seem conclusive that the same power that passed the statute could pass the amendment in 1848. Congress deemed a repeal necessary in order to secure citizens, who had been temporarily absent, an opportunity of establishing their legal rights. Congress knew that the statute had no specific relations to sailors alone. At no time was there any other law on the subject, but this statute. Under the amendment alluded to did the Courts of the present day decide? Were they to be told that this section had no relation except to seamen? After reading the 13th section with regard to the counterfeiting and sale of certificates, counsel said that if the section had stood alone, common sense would dictate that it alluded to all those who were indirectly or directly connected with seamen. Seamen were not expected to be the chief people who were to be naturalized. It was the duty of Congress to protect the suffrage. For about fifty-five years no other law of the United States on the same subject exists on the statute books. If Congress supposed that section 12, which related to the five years' residence only, applied to seamen being naturalized, would they not have made other provisions? Section 6 states that from and after the act should take effect a distinction is made between a citizen of the United States and aliens. The citizenship referred to in the act is that of the United States alone. Not only from the structure of the act and from the sweeping words of section 13 none others but citizens of the United States were alluded to. His learned friend who preceded him conceded if it were a forged certificate of a seaman it would be a crime, but if not, otherwise. In other words, this had not been a good forgery. [Laughter.] It was also argued that Congress had no power to hitch on its statutes the statutes of New-York of 1865 and 1866; but the learned speaker would assert that this was of very little importance. A question came lately up in Pennsylvania and he would desire to cite the decision to the Court. The defendants were indicted for uttering in October false certificates of citizenship. The Court were moved to quash the indictment because it charged a felony, and mentioned that the offence was supposed to come under this act of March, 1813. That view was in harmony with the coolest judgment on the construction of the statute. Counsel then passed on to the indictment of Henderson, tried before the Presiding Judge of this Court, for receiving not a payment but a present from a person who obtained an illegal document, and where his Honor held that where the statute made a crime the intent of the party inculpated should receive no consideration. With regard to the certificate not mentioning a real person, counsel thought that an absurd proposition. It was asserted in the indictment that Benjamin Rosenburg did forge the certificate, and the charge takes the wording of the statute about which there was so much argument. The statute did not say what should be the form of the certificate or the words it should contain; but to prevent a fraudulent issue of them—the object being to prevent the crime. The forging of a certificate is one thing and the sale may be another. If the forging or the uttering does not relate to any persons but seamen, we must infer it only did intend the issuing of certificates to seamen. Then the indictment is not good. He contended the meaning of the Legislature was to make it a crime to forge any certificate, and therefore the defendant must go to his trial. There were five counts in the indictment—for making the certificate; for feloniously causing evidence of citizenship; for passing as true that evidence; for using the evidence of the certificate, knowing it to be false, and for making sale of the certificate. The certificate used was similar to that used by men who are now members of Congress. It was not reasonable or possible to suppose that Congress would deem it expedient to require the evidence of citizenship to be adduced in a proof of a certificate of naturalization being good or otherwise. The general words of the act show it was made to restrain frauds by certificates of citizenship. The certificates being in conformity with the law of the State when issued, it there stands, and when the party tries to evade the law he misinterprets justice.

Ex-Judge Nelson then replied at considerable length. He said the whole duty of the laws of Congress devolved on the States Courts. They did not mention the kind of seals should be used, or how they should regulate their hours of opening. Therefore, in the act of 1813, when Congress spoke of the forging of certificates, they had reference to the certificates which they had assumed the State Courts would protect. The astute counsel on the other side determined that the fact of a person holding a false certificate was not so important. This was not so; for foreigners who arrive on our shores do not live long among us until they learn how precious it is to entail their property according to the laws of the country. He narrated an incident which occurred in the ward he resided some thirty years ago during an election, when he was inspector of certificates. A man who had within five years' residence in the States spent but one night in Canada was not allowed to cast his vote. It was to obviate such injustice as that that Congress took cognizance of the matter.

It being 5 o'clock, and growing dark, the Court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

AN EPISODE—THE FULLERTON INDICTMENT.

During the discussion preceding the opening of the Rosenberg case, Mr. Porter, addressing the Court, said: May it please the Court, I have an application to make in the case of Mr. Fullerton, who is under indictment and who gave bail yesterday. I have had no opportunity to read the indictment nor to confer with Mr. O'Conor, with whom I am associated in the case. The indictment is one, as I understand, that contains a large number of counts, and is one which we desire to examine. The case comes upon us when we are overwhelmed with other engagements that we will have to bring to a close and get rid of, and which engages all our time and in which we are mutually associated, that is, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Fullerton and myself. I would desire, if it could be done, that the case be allowed to stand over to a day convenient to Mr. O'Conor, and I would suggest it be allowed to stand over till Thursday next, the 3d proximo, for the purpose of examining the indictment and pleading to it.

Mr. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, said he had no objection. Bail had been given in the ordinary way, and there was no pressure about it.

The 3d of December was then fixed for pleading to the indictment.

Card from Judge Fullerton.

To the Public:

The parties implicated in what are known as the whisky frauds, under the leadership of S. G. COURTNEY, the United States District-Attorney, have succeeded, after an effort of more than two weeks' duration, in procuring an indictment against me for an alleged conspiracy to defraud a revenue officer. I do not know upon what evidence this has been obtained, but I do know that, whatever it is, it is wholly false. I trust my friends will be patient as I am. In the end, I shall show to the satisfaction of every right-thinking man that I have neither said nor done anything which should in the slightest degree impair their confidence in me, or lessen that measure of respect which it has heretofore been my good fortune to enjoy.

This body of men who have instigated this proceeding have done so in self-defence. I am employed by the President of the United States, and am acting under his authority in exposing the monstrous frauds which have been committed on the revenue of the country. The only hope of escape of the parties involved is to crush me. This they have attempted by a vile conspiracy. The truth will prevail in the end, however, despite all efforts to prevent it, and the public will see who is deserving of condemnation.

WILLIAM FULLERTON,
No. 11 Pine-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1868.

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT.

How It is Constructed—Advantages Claimed for It.

An opportunity of comparing the Stafford with other pavements will soon be offered our citizens, the proprietors of the patent having obtained permission to lay a block of the pavement in Wall-street, extending from William to Hanover-street. The work was commenced on Monday last, and was finished yesterday afternoon.

The inventors of the Stafford pavement claim that it is superior to any other wooden pavement, inasmuch as it is stronger and more durable. The pavement is composed of blocks of pine seven inches deep by four inches thick and six and twelve inches wide, for the purpose of breaking joints. The small blocks are grooved on the sides, and set up in sections of two by three feet. Double-headed or double dove-tailed keys are then driven into the grooves in the small blocks, both laterally and longitudinally, thus forming a compact framed mass of the greatest possible solidity, which becomes one piece of the dimensions of two by three feet. Grooves of one inch in depth and three-quarters of an inch wide, are sawed in the sections at intervals of four inches. Stringers are then prepared, two and one-half inches thick and six inches wide. The work of laying is performed as follows: The street is first excavated to the necessary depth to allow a bed of four inches of sand; the stringers are then bedded into the sand and tramped solidly in place, across the street, so that their surfaces shall be level with the surface of the earth. They are laid three feet apart from centre to centre, and consequently allow an end bearing for the sections of three inches each. The sections are so laid as to break joints with each other. The gutter is formed by a higher row of blocks next the curbstone, which slopes down to the grade of the street.

The blocks are cut out by machinery, and subjected to the process known as "Seely's creosoting process," by which they are impregnated with one of the most efficient antiseptics known, and at the same time are deprived of their sap and moisture. This process is highly spoken of by Prof. DOREMUS, Dr. TORREY, Dr. NEWBERRY, Prof. CHANDLER, of Columbia College, and other well-known chemists. Mr. JAMES M. NILES, an old railroad man, states that whereas a railroad sleeper will last on an average but five years, when subjected to the creosote process it has been found to be perfectly sound at the end of thirty years.

Some other advantages over other wooden pavements are possessed by the Stafford, as its inventors claim. It is already prepared when brought on the ground, and consequently can be laid with great rapidity. In fact, when the road bed is once prepared there seems to be no limit to the rapidity with which it can be put down. As it is bound together in large solid blocks, the weight passing over it is more equally distributed, than in any other pavement. The blocks can be taken up and relaid with great facility, and any surface water finding its way through the joints sinks into the sand beneath, thus leaving the wood perfectly dry.

The pavement has been already laid in Court-street and Court-square, Boston, and so far meets with general approval.

LABOR STRIKES.

Meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association was held at the United States Hotel, DAVID HIRSCH presiding, and Mr. JOHN STRAITON acting as Secretary. Eighteen firms were represented.

Mr. F. A. SHROEDER, on behalf of the Executive Committee, said that the Committee had adopted an address to the Cigar Manufacturers of the United States. The address, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, was accepted and finally adopted and ordered to be circulated.

Mr. HARTCARN, who had been deputed to call on several cigar manufacturers, reported that STRAUS BROS. intended to leave the Association, as they believed the intention of the members was to swamp the smaller firms. The Messrs. STRAUS also said that President HIRSCH was employing a large number of men at his up-town factory, and, consequently, was quite willing that his down-town factory should be closed.

Mr. HIRSCH indignantly denied the truth of this assertion, and said that he was now employing women in place of the discharged men, and would hereafter give the preference to women.

On motion the name of STRAUS BROS. was struck from the rolls, and the name of BERGSTEDE & KARSTEN was accepted.

A motion to assess each member twenty-five cents for each man employed by them previous to the strike, was adopted, it being stated that a fund for advertising, &c., was necessary.

Mr. FOOTE thought that the Association would not succeed. They had done wrong in discharging their men. The manufacturers were now down with their throats cut, and were, in fact, in a very unpleasant situation.

Mr. FOOTE's remarks were listened to with evident astonishment and some laughter.

Several members reported that they had as many men as they wanted, while others reported that they could not get any.

The Executive Committee was empowered to make overtures to the Cigar Makers and Tobacconists' Protective Union with a view to amalgamation.

An invitation to examine Mr. FROST's cigar-making machine was accepted.

Mr. JOHN STRAITON moved that a committee be appointed to petition Congress to repeal so much of the law of July 20, 1868, as requires manufacturers to brand their names on each box of cigars manufactured by them.

The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Commencement Exercises — Grammar School No. 45.

The Principal of Grammar School No. 45, Miss COLEMAN, died last Summer about the time that commencement exercises usually take place, and they were consequently deferred until yesterday. The school is in West Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The entire senior class were assembled in an upper room, and presented the attraction natural to youth, freshness and pretty ribbons. The graduates were twenty-one in number, and dressed in white. The Principal, Miss ANNA A. ROGERS, was seated on the platform, duly flanked by the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees. There were also present Mr. JAMES W. GERARD and Rev. Dr. HALL.

The order of exercises were a chant, a scripture reading, an anthem, a solo by Miss LAURA F. FISHER, a composition "Silent Influence," by Miss JESSIE PROTHEROE, a chorus, a duet by Misses SIMPSON and JARVIS, a recitation by Miss FANNY OLIVER, a solo, a chorus, a composition, "Memory and Reveries," by ANNIE E. WHITELY, a duet and chorus and a trio. These were followed by a valedictory by Miss LUCRETIA GRAHAM, a hymn, an address to the graduates by Rev. Dr. HALL, and a presentation of diplomas and medals; the former by Dr. L. A. ROSENMILLER, and the latter by Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS. These were a gift of Mr. JAMES KELLY, an inspector. They were for scholarship and amiability, and were received by Miss EMMA T. GREGORY and Miss BLANCHE MILLENGEN.

The compositions and valedictory were in the usual florid style of graduating addresses, but were quite equal to the mass of college compositions of the same description. The graduates were Mary Caldwell, Emma Craig, Emma De Lamater, Laura F. Fisher, Lucretia Graham, Emma Gregory, Emma Hurst, Julia Hutchings, Lizzie Hutchison, Mary Jarvis, Blanche Millengen, Matilda Morris, Fannie Oliver, Jessie Protheroe, Anna F. Rogers, Agnes A. Reed, Annie C. Smith, Miriam Simpson, Isabel K. Valentine, Annie E. Whitely, Rosa Ward.

A chorus by the school closed the proceedings.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

PETER FAY, who does business at No. 149 Cherry-street, made a complaint yesterday, stating that, on the previous day, WILLIAM THOMPSON, who was in his employ, saw him put $61 in the drawer of a desk in the shop. After doing so FAY went up stairs, leaving THOMPSON alone for a few moments. When he returned he found that the desk had been broken open and the money abstracted. THOMPSON had also suddenly taken his departure, and being thus suspected of the theft, was searched for and arrested. He denied all knowledge of the matter, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A SINGULAR CASE.

GILES D. MANCHESTER, of Bristol, Conn., made a complaint yesterday, stating that during the night of the 26th of September last, his store, in that town, was entered by burglars, and robbed of jewelry and watches of the value of $3,500. The burglars escaped unobserved with their booty, and it was not until yesterday that any of the stolen property was again seen by the owner. Mr. MANCHESTER being then in the jewelry store of Mr. JOHN LYNCH, No. 723 Broadway, found there a silver watch worth $33, which he identified by the number, as one of those stolen from his store. He therefore caused the arrest of Mr. LYNCH on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and the accused was arraigned during the afternoon. He is a merchant of this City of reputable standing, and declaring that he had obtained the watch in the regular course of legitimate business, professed his entire confidence in his ability to prove himself an innocent holder. The examination in the case was set down for the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., when a thorough investigation will be made.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A REVENGEFUL CULPRIT.

The facts pertinent to the arrest of FREDERICK STRUM, for robbing EUGENE SCHUMAL of $480, were fully reported in the TIMES of yesterday. Upon being arraigned the accused admitted his guilt, but pleaded drunkenness as an excuse. But as a matter of retributive justice or pure revenge, he suddenly assumed the character of accuser, and saying he had lost the money in the establishment of THERESA KLEIGER, he made affidavit charging her with keeping a disorderly house at No. 12 Elizabeth-street. The woman was arrested upon his complaint and was committed for examination. STRUM was sent to the General Sessions to be tried for the robbery.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE GAMBLE CASE.—The Coroner of Rockland County obtained from Dr. STILES, the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday, a permit to disinter the body of Mrs. GAMBLE from its resting-place in Greenwood, and remove it to Rockland County, for the purpose of holding an inquest thereon. Mrs. GAMBLE's brother insists that there must be poison in the body, and the country Coroner is determined that it shall be found if possible. As the stomach and intestines have already been disposed of by Dr. DOREMUS, the great question to be solved by the Coroner's jury in the country is, "in what other portion of the body is the poison secreted? It was whispered at the Health Office, yesterday, that if a *post mortem* in Rockland County should result in showing the absence of the stomach and intestines, that County will institute proceedings against Coroner FLAVIN, of Kings County, for damages, he having caused the portions alluded to to be handed over to Dr. DOREMUS. At all events, it is difficult to assert, at present, where the last resting place of Mrs. GAMBLE's remains will be. Meantime, Coroner FLAVIN, having had a jury impanelled in the case, and not having held an inquest yet, the wonder is how he is to get his $10 fee from Kings County.

FIRE IN COURT-STREET AND SUSPICION OF ARSON.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a Forty-third Precinct policeman discovered smoke coming through apertures in the door and windows of the grocery store No. 643 Court-street, belonging to JOSEPH HILKER. On entering the store, the wood work was found on fire, and was promptly extinguished before much damage was sustained. The proprietor and a man named DONALD MCDONALD, who was in the store at the time, were taken to the Station-house, but were discharged by Capt. RHODES, there being no evidence to convince him of the propriety of holding them. Yesterday Assistant Fire-Marshal KEADY caused the arrest of HILKER on a charge of attempting to fire his premises for the purpose of obtaining the sum of $2,000 insurance from the Phoenix Company. He was locked up for examination on Friday and MCDONALD was sent to the House of Detention.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J. F. Barnard and Mullier, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
176	Cahill et al. vs. Palmer et al.	193	Kershman vs. Lediard et al.
182	Sturgis et al. vs. Spofford.	194	Nelson et al. vs. Odionne.
184	Naylor vs. Kelly.	195	Pope vs. Bank of Albion
186	Marshall vs. Stirling.	196	McIlvaine vs. Butler.
187	Kelsey vs. Nor. Light Oil Co.	197	Goddard vs. Mallory.
		198	Wicks et al. vs. Freed.
188	Floto vs. Osgood et al.	199	Hughes et al. vs. Rendall.
189	Foley vs. McDonald et al.	200	Sacket et al. vs. Whitney.
190	Burnham vs. Mount, Jr.	202	Burke, adm'r. vs. Valentine.
191	Hartman vs. New-York Sanitary and Compost Co.	203	Smith vs. Crosby et al.
192	Brookman et al. vs. Hamell et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.		Nos.	
1523	The People ex rel. Darnall vs. Insp. of Registry Elections.	1543	Fuller vs. Hare.
		1517	Manice vs. Cushing, Receiver.
1457	Worster vs. Minns.	1549	Mack vs. Gaines.
1473	Smith vs. Cook.	1551	Harting vs. Fischer et al.
1525	Dougherty vs. Wooster.	1555	Church, &c., vs. Compton.
1527	Chase et al. vs. Nason, imp'd.	1557	Barney, Pres., &c., vs. Burstenbunder, &c.
1579	Hillman vs. Rees.		
1533	Heye et al. vs. Brown et al.	1559	Wallace vs. Haas et al.
1535	Palmer vs. Seymour, Jr.	1561	Stewart et al. vs. Wells, Pres., &c.
1537	Clarke vs. Burn.	1563	Pinchot, admr., vs. Houghtaling.
1539	Jerome et al. vs. Allen et al.	1565	Garsed vs. Barnard et al.
1541	Houghton vs. Bedell.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
33	Brett vs. Van Arsdale.	256	—— vs. ——.
252	Henry, Ex'x., vs. People.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No calendar will be called to-day or Thursday. Only *ex parte* business will be attended to.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
267	Reilly, Sr., Adm'r., vs. Banks.	357	Comm. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
275	Tallman vs. Murray.	433	Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
255	Stechler vs. Callaghan.		
317	Solomon, by G'd'n, vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	259	Eagleson vs. Matthews.
		—	Rankin vs. Van Loon.
		423	Frayne vs. Beatty.
517	O'Connel vs. Lane.	169	Wiggins vs. Baker.
229	Gast vs. Nathan.	421	Lampsen vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
232	Fowler vs. Burnham.	578	Chapman vs. Fyfe.
734	Paddon vs. Union Ferry Company.	568	Bierman vs. Lalor.
		328	Caniff vs. Von Hope.
504	Barnes vs. Eagleson.	462	Sheppard vs. Brooks.
383	Lembke, by Guardian, vs. Dinsmore, Pres.	598	Utter vs. Rommelt et al.
224	Tolano vs. Nat. Steam Navigation Co.	600	Hatch et al. vs. Challis.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Friday.
Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT.

Adjourned until Monday.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS—TECHNICAL RULES—SHELLY'S CASE—INTERPRETATION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

John Doe ex dem. John A. Poor and Wife vs. Patrick Considine et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. The opinion of the Court in this case was recently published, and will be remembered by the profession. Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the following dissenting opinion, Mr. Justice CLIFFORD concurring:

I cannot let this case pass without expressing my entire dissent from the conclusions of the majority of my brethren, both on the construction of the will of Wm. Barr and the statute of descents of Ohio. In the construction of a will the first great rule—one that should control and govern all others—is, that the Court should seek the intention of the testator from the four corners of his will. All technical rules, from Shelley's case down, were established by Courts only for the purpose of effectuating such intention. But it is easy to pervert the testator's intentions by an astute application of cases and precedents, of which the present case is the last example of many which have preceded it, and where the testator's intention is entirely defeated by the application of rules intended to effectuate it. The remainder in fee to the children of John M. Barr was not to vest till the decease of Maria Barr, "and upon the decease of said Maria, I devise the remainder of my estate to the legitimate child or children of John M. Barr and his heirs forever, remainder over to the testator's sons-in-law, in case of failure of such issue of the son." By construing the remainder to vest before "the decease of Maria Barr," the executory devise to the sons-in-law is entirely defeated, and the clear intention of the testator frustrated by factitious rules intended to facilitate its discovery. It often happens that legislative acts require the same liberal rules of construction as wills, when the testator is presumed to be *inops concilii*. It only requires the reading of the fifth section of the statute before the sixth, in order to effectuate the intention of the Legislature, and to clear it from the absurdity of giving an intestate's estate, not to his next of kin, but to his brothers and sisters instead of his own children.

SUPERSEDEAS—SERVICE OF WRIT AND CITATION—MANNER AND REQUIRED TIME OF SERVICE—SEAL OF THE WRIT.

The Mayor &c., of Washington vs. Charles Dennison.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court:

This is a motion for a supersedeas of an execution against the plaintiffs in error, founded upon a writ of error, bond and citation, in compliance with the 22d and 23d sections of the Judiciary act. The judgment was rendered on the 23d November, 1867. The act gave to the City ten days, exclusive of Sundays, to sue out the writ of error, and take the other necessary steps which are required to operate as a supersedeas. The ten days expired on the 5th December. The writ of error, though made out before and placed in the Clerk's office, was not sealed till the 6th December, which was eleven days after the rendition of the judgment. According to the settled practice, if the writ of error is sued out before the first day of the term, it must be made returnable on the first day of the next term, and so as to the citation; and, if sued out after, it must be made returnable the first day of the succeeding term. (6 How. 89, 90; *ibid*, 106, 112; 21 *ibid*, 195.) These cases also show that both the writ and citation must be served before the return day—the writ by filing it in the Clerk's office, and the citation by serving it on the party, or his attorney or counsel. In the present case it is perhaps sufficiently shown that the writ was placed in the Clerk's office before the return day, but it was not sealed till the 6th December, and until then it was a nullity. (22 How., 46, act of Congress, May 8, 1792, section 9.) Writs of error from this court to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia are sued out under the same regulations as in cases of judgments in the Circuit Courts of the United States. (Brightley's Dig., p. 234, section 5; 12 St. at L., p. 764, section 11.) The writ, therefore, not being sealed till the 6th day of December, eleven days after the judgment, it was too late to operate as a supersedeas, and it cannot be amended in this respect, as it was in Hodge et al. vs. Williams. (22 How., p. 87.) But if this objection could have been avoided, the omission to serve the citation before the return day of the writ, is fatal. (See cases above referred to.) It was not served till the 6th day of December.

The motion for a supersedeas must be denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE NEW-JERSEY CLAM CASE—JURISDICTION—EFFECT OF JUDGMENT—SPECIAL VERDICT.

John Whitman vs. Joseph Thompson.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion for a new trial. A suit in trespass was brought by Whitman against Thompson for seizing and carrying away by force and arms, in the lower bay of New-York, a certain vessel called the *Ann L. Whitman*, her tackle, furniture, &c., and disposing of the same.

The defendant plead the general issue, and, also, a special plea, setting up that the plaintiff, an inhabitant and resident of New-York, was, at the time of the seizure, engaged with his vessel, within the waters of the State of New-Jersey, and within the boundaries of the County of Monmouth, of said State, in dredging for clams, contrary to an act of the Legislature of New-Jersey; and that the defendant, being Sheriff of the County of Monmouth aforesaid, seized and carried away the vessel in pursuance of the authority of said act; and immediately gave information to two Justices of the Peace of the County of Monmouth, before whom such proceedings were had that the said vessel was condemned and sold by direction of the said Justices; and, according to the provision of the act aforesaid. On the trial the record of condemnation by the justices was given in evidence, with much other testimony relating to the seizure, the locality within which it was made, and the business in which the plaintiff and his vessel were engaged at the time.

The jury found a special verdict; first, that the seizure was within the waters of New-Jersey; second, that it was not made within the limits of the county of Monmouth; third, that the plaintiff was not engaged at the time in dredging for clams, and assessed the damages of the plaintiff at $3,500.

This motion has been argued twice before us. The first time, principally, upon the question whether or not the Court erred in the charge respecting the boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, which was insisted on the part of the plaintiff; but which question we do not decide. The second argument has been confined to the questions involved in the case, even assuming the boundary line to be as stated in the charge of the learned Judge; that is, whether or not the plaintiff is entitled to have judgment, or the defendant to a new trial, or a verdict to be entered for him on the special finding. As we have seen, the jury found that the seizure of the vessel was not made within the limits of the County of Monmouth.

The act of New-Jersey, applicable to the case, provides, substantially, that it shall be the duty of all Sheriffs and constables, or other persons, to seize any vessel engaged in raking and gathering clams in the waters of the State, by persons not actual inhabitants or residents thereof, and thereupon give information to two Justices of the Peace of the *County where such seizure shall have been made*, who are thereby empowered to meet at such time and place as they may appoint, and hear and determine the same; and in case the vessel shall be condemned, it shall be sold by the order and under the direction of the said Justices, &c. The special plea in the case is founded upon this provision of the act, and avers that the defendant seized and secured the vessel within the waters of the State and *within the boundaries of the County of Monmouth*, and immediately thereupon gave information to the two Justices, &c.

It will be seen by the finding of the jury, in connection with this act of New-Jersey, that the two Justices had no jurisdiction over the vessel by virtue of the seizure, inasmuch as it had been made out of the limits of their county. It is insisted, however, on the part of the defendant, that the record of the condemnation of the vessel is conclusive upon this fact that the seizure was made within the county. A transcript of this record is before us, and so finds. It adjudges that the information is true; that the said Whitman did rake and gather clams, &c., with the vessel, within "the waters of Raritan Bay aforesaid, in the County of Monmouth and State of New-Jersey." It has been urged that this judgment of the justices is within the provision of the Constitution by which "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of any other State." But, the act of Congress, May 26, 1790, has given a different interpretation to it, or at least an interpretation that excludes the record in question, and such has been the decision of the Courts. But we do not suppose, even, if the record was entitled to the verity claimed, it could vary its legal effect in the present case.

It is also urged that this is a proceeding *in rem*, and that the judgment rendered therein is conclusive upon all parties interested. This may be true, with one qualification, namely, that the court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and if the record of the judgment, on the face of it, as in the present case shows jurisdiction, it will be held conclusive until the contrary is proved. But when set up to affect the rights of a party, either in a direct proceeding or collaterally, it is always competent for him to aver and prove the want of jurisdiction. [4 Cranch, 269, 270; Story's Conflict of Laws, secs. 609, 692.]

It is also urged that inasmuch as the jury found that the seizure was made within the waters of New-Jersey, this finding should be regarded sufficient to give the Justices jurisdiction. We agree this might have been sufficient, if the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey had so provided. But the jurisdiction conferred upon the justices is confined, in express terms, to seizures within the boundaries of Monmouth County, which the jury have negatived. It is further argued that the judge erred in instructing the jury that the record of the justices was only *prima facie* evidence of the finding, inasmuch as it was conclusive of the fact of the dredging for clams within the waters of New-Jersey. We do not deem it material to inquire whether or not this record in this collateral suit was conclusive of all the facts therein contained, except those relating to the question of jurisdiction, for the reason that the jurisdictional question we have been considering goes to the root of this action and overrides every other question involved. Even if the Judge erred in the instances specified, which we do not admit, it could not have altered the result. The absence of jurisdiction renders every part of the proceedings before the Justices *coram non judice* and void.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. John T. Barnard & Sons.—BENEDICT, J.—This is an action brought to recover freight for a portion of a cargo of coal transported and delivered by the libelants under the following circumstances: L. T. Conner & Co., at Philadelphia, shipped 214 tons of coal on board the boat of the libelants, for which the ordinary bill of lading was issued, according to which the coal was to be transferred to New-York, and there delivered to the shippers or their assignees, he or they paying freight for the same at the rate mentioned therein. The margin of the bill of lading contained a memorandum that the freight was to be paid to D. E. Moore, the agent of the libelant, at Trinity Buildings, New-York. Under this contract the coal was safely transported to New-York and delivered as follows: Twenty-one tons to one Bass, who paid the libelants' freight on what he received, but declined to receive any more on account of an objection to the quality, whereupon the balance 179 tons was delivered from the vessel's side to these defendants, who thereupon gave a receipt upon the back of the Captain's copy of the bill of lading, acknowledging the receipt from the libelants of the 179 tons. It further appeared that the coal, before delivery, had been sold by the shippers to one Merritt, by him sold to one C. A. L. Blanchard, by him sold to Bass, who, however, threw up the purchase, after receiving the twenty-one tons, when Blanchard sold it to the defendants. It moreover appeared that the defendants objected at first to buying the coal because coal was dull of sale, and they would be obliged to pay the freight at once; whereupon Blanchard agreed to see that the freight was paid, if the defendants would give him their note for the amount of it. This was done, and the defendants, after the receipt of the coal from the vessel, gave Blanchard their two notes, one for the price of the coal, the other for the amount of the freight, with the interest added, both of which notes were duly paid. No copy of the bill of lading was indorsed or delivered to the defendants, nor any other evidence of the purchase made. Upon this state of facts, which are not disputed, there can be no doubt of the libellants' right to recover their freight of the defendants. It is clear law that whoever received cargo from a ship under a bill of lading in the absence of circumstances showing a different understanding, is liable to the ship for the freight. It is not absolutely necessary that a bill of lading should be actually indorsed or even delivered to the buyer, to make him the assignee thereof. Other circumstances may be shown equally sufficient to show the real relationship of a party to the cargo. Here the defendants received the coal themselves from the vessel's side; they gave no notice to the master or any one that

they did not receive it under the bill of lading. After its delivery they gave to the master, upon the back of his copy of the bill of lading, a receipt stating that they had received the coal from the libelants. Under such circumstances they cannot be permitted to say that they dealt only with Blanchard, and are strangers to the contract for the freight. As between them and the vessels they become under the circumstances, the assignee of the bill of lading they dealt with the ship in that capacity and no other, and the receipt of the coal, made them liable, as such for the freight. Besides it is clear that the defendants understood themselves to be liable to the ship for the freight, for one of them testifies that he at first declined to try the coal of Blanchard because coal was dull, and he knew he would have to pay the freight, which objection Blanchard obviated by agreeing to take their notes for the freight, and seeing that they were not compelled to pay it. This was accepted and after the coal was delivered and their liability for the freight fixed, they gave to Blanchard their note for the amount of the freight, with interest added, of all which the libelants knew nothing. This indicates clearly that the defendants understood their liability to the ship and relied upon Blanchard to save them from it. Their misfortune is to have relied upon a man whose death and insolvency made it impossible for him to protect them. There must be a decree in favor of the libelants for $287 92 with interest and costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

THE REVENUE-CONSPIRACY CASE.

Yesterday, Ex-Judge Fullerton, and the parties indicted with him for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice by suppressing legal proceedings against Ex-Collector Smith, of the Revenue Department, appeared before Commissioner STILLWELL and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each for trial. Messrs. Clarence A. Seward and Aaron Vanderpoel became Mr. Fullerton's sureties, and Messrs. R. W. Millbank, and Edward McClellan the sureties for the others. Later in the day, Ex-Judge Porter, on behalf of Mr. Fullerton, and Ex-Judge Beebe, on behalf of the others, asked for a delay until the 3d proximo, in order to allow the defendants to plead to the indictment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 24.

Before Chief Justice Robertson.

CONSEQUENCES OF PLACING FLOWER-POTS IN THE WINDOW.

Chas. Thomann, by his Guardian, vs. Louis George and wife.—The plaintiff in this action, a boy of 5 years of age, had his skull fractured and was permanently injured by the falling of a flower-pot out of the second-story window of the premises No. 127 Avenue A, occupied by defendants, on the 5th of June, 1867. The parents of the boy occupied apartments in the same house, and the accident occurred in opening the shutters of the window. The suit was brought to recover $5,000 damages for the injury. The defence was that the shutter was opened and the flower-pot thrown out by a man who did not belong in defendants' apartments, and who had no authority to do the act. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff; Peter Cook for defendants.

VERDICT AGAINST A HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

In the case of David Mountan vs. T. G. C. Patterson, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad, for false imprisonment, (reported yesterday,) the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000 damages. An order was granted, on application of defendant's attorney, staying proceedings for thirty days.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; F. Loomis for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

The Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company vs. Charles K. Hawkes.—This was an action to recover damages against the defendant for the wrongful conversion of $50,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, of which defendant was trustee for the bondholders. The plaintiffs claimed and gave evidence to show that the entire issue of mortgage bonds, being 1,500 bonds of $1,000 each, were delivered to the defendant to countersign as trustee, to be returned by him to the Company when countersigned; that he countersigned all the bonds and returned 1,300 of them to the President of the Company, but retained 200 bonds as security for his compensation for services as trustee, but finally delivered up 150 of the 200, and alleged, in respect to the remaining 50, that they were in the possession of a third party, who claimed to hold them for value. The plaintiffs, after demanding the bonds, brought this action. The defendant, by his answer, denied the corporate existence of the plaintiffs and the validity of the mortgage bonds, and set up that he had delivered all the bonds to the Company, or on their order. The Court held, as a matter of law, that the defendant was estopped from denying the validity of the bonds, he having assumed to act as trustee, and there being no evidence of any delivery of the fifty bonds to the Company or its officers, or any act or assent of the Company to their delivery to any other person, the Court further held that the defendant was liable in this action, and that the measure of damages was the face of the bonds. Evidence was offered by the defendant to show that the bonds had little or no market value, which was excluded by the Court, on the ground that as they were outstanding, valid, negotiable obligations of the Company, the defendant was liable on a wrongful conversion of them in the whole amount which they represented, and accordingly directed a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $50,000, and on motion of plaintiffs' counsel granted an allowance of two and a half per cent. on the amount.

For plaintiffs, Wm. Allen Butler; for defendant, J. F. Harrison and J. McKeon.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sutherland.

Chas. Oakley vs. John B. Trevor, &c.; allowance of $200 to the defendants.

R. W. Townsend et al. vs. Jacob Carpenter; default is opened or set aside, and the defendant has leave to serve the amended answer in five days after the service of this order, on payment of $25 costs.

In re the accounting of Cambridge Livingston and Chas. Strong, Executors of Washington Murray, deceased; report of Referee confirmed, &c.

In re the application of James W. Beekman, George J. Hamilton, Samuel Kilpatrick and John Glass, to vacate assessments for filling sunken lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, and between Fourth and Lexington avenues; motion granted mainly on the first and third grounds, and those stated in Mr. Anderson's points.

Louisa F. Lear vs. Oscar H. Lear; reference ordered to ascertain, &c.

H. M. Livingston vs. Christian Veil; motion granted without costs to either party unless the defendant consents to a reference within five days after service of this order.

Thomas L. Hayward et al. vs. John D. Prescott; time to surrender extended twenty days. The order to be settled on notice.

The same vs. O'Brien; same decision.

Fredericks vs. O'Neil; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Mary A. Garrity, &c., vs. J. W. Derrick et al.; motion for writ of inquiry to assess denied without costs, &c.

The Protestant Episcopal Society, &c., vs. George M. Flanders; motion denied if the defendant, within ten days after service of the order, pay the amount of damages as assessed, with interest and the costs of plaintiff in this action to be adjusted; otherwise the motion is granted; the order to be settled on notice.

Whitford et al. vs. E. A. Bush et al.; order made and bond approved.

Cummings vs. Gregg, Jr.; motion denied, without costs to either party, &c.

Bissell et al. vs. Miller; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

In the matter of the appointment of the Board of Commissioners, composed of the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn; motion granted and Hugh Smith, Wm. H. Leonard and Charles P. Kirkland are named as Commissioners.

Campbell vs. Ward; motion granted, without costs to either party.

By Judge Clerke.

John S. Prouty vs. C. N. Potter; order settled.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were yesterday but thirty-four cases presented for trial, and of these eighteen were for petit larceny, eleven assault and battery, three of malicious mischief, one of keeping disorderly house, and one of defrauding a hotel keeper. But one of these possessed any matters of general interest.

DISHONEST TRUCKMAN.

Herman Miller, being a truckman in the employ of George Hollister, was intrusted with a load of oats, and on his way to the point of delivery, stopped at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets, where he deposited two of the bags in the saloon, from whence they were subsequently removed by John Eberhardt, pie baker. Miller was therefore arrested for larceny, and the facts stated being established by the evidence, Miller was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned ten days in the City Prison, and to pay a fine of $50.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Court held its usual session yesterday and disposed of a lengthy calendar of cases.

Michael Feeny, a cartman, pleaded guilty of stealing $151 worth of pantaloons and other clothing from his employers, Messrs. Jordan, Houseman & Co., who sent him to deliver the goods to the Havana steamer. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John McGinley pleaded guilty of stealing $180 worth of hats from the premises of Messrs. Terhune, Brown & Co., which he forcibly entered on the night of the 5th inst. He was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Wm. B. Bowker acknowledged that he stole $200 worth of ladies' wearing apparel from Mrs. Sarah Whitby, of No. 340 West Forty-first-street, on the 9th ult. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

James Tracey and John Stanley plead guilty of stealing a lot of boots and shoes, valued at $92, from Victor Bouillon, of No. 735 Broadway. They were each sentenced to serve two years and six months at Sing Sing.

Wm. Myers plead guilty of burglary, and being an old offender, was sentenced to State Prison for four years. He, with another party, forcibly entered the store of Messrs. Taylor & Ludlum, No. 149 Duane-street, on the night of the 9th ult., and stole therefrom $800 worth of beaver cloth, with which they escaped.

THE WELCH CASE.

Mr. J. D. Townsend, representing Margaret Welch, the alleged murderess of Policeman McChesney, presented a motion for the discharge of his client, on the ground that she had remained in prison more than two terms of the Court. The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and the Judge, after listening to arguments, refused to allow it. It is thought that the trial of the accused will take place at the December term, before Recorder Hackett, with Mr. Hall as prosecuting attorney.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 24, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	300	Cum. Coal Pf. bet. call	40¾
10,000	5-20 C., '62	113	100	do.	41
10,000	do.	113¼	100	West. U. T., bet. call	36¾
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108¾	400	Pac. Mail	117¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....s3	110⅜	100	do....2d call	117
220,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67....b3	111	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27½
100,000	U.S.6s. P.R. Is.		100	Adams Ex.	50
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	69¾	100	do....bet. call	49¾
5,000	do.	69	5	do....2d call	49
6,000	do....2d call	68¾	400	Merch. Un. Ex.	20¾
10,000	Tenn.St.6s, new	63	300	N. Y. Cen.	124¾
20,000	do....bet. call	63¾	100	Erie....b3	40¾
15,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	55¾	50	Erie Pf.	62¾
10,000	do.	55¾	100	do.	64
10,000	do.	56	700	Hudson River	128
20,000	N. Car. 6s, new	63¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I....b3	88¾
10,000	do....2d call	63¾	100	do.	88¾
20,000	do.	63¾	10	Ill. Central	143
9,000	Mo. St. 6s.	90	100	do.	142¾
2,000	Erie 5th M.	86	26	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	76¾
5,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s.	96¾	10	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	87
			100	do.	87¾
2,000	Harlem 1st M.	99¾	100	Clev. & Tol.	100¾
5,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s.	111¾	700	do.	100
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	77¾	100	do....s3	100¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	90¾	100	Chi. & R. I....b10	106¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	93	100	do.	106¾
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	74¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	68
7,000	do.	74¾	100	do....b30	68¾
7,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77	400	do.	68¾
10,000	T. & W. 1st M. ex.	94¾	100	do.	68¾
10,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bds	98	700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
2,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10, Con. bds.	90	500	do.	85¾
			100	do....b30	85¾
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94	10	Del., L. & W....c	128
5	Am. Ex. Bk.	111¾	10	T., W. & W	58
			100	do....b3. b. c.	58¾
100	Fourth Nat. Bank.	105	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	110¾
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	110	100	Alton & T. H.	40
			100	do....b30	40¾
300	Canton Co.	50¾	100	Ohio & Miss....b30	31½
100	Bruns. C. L.	11	500	do.	31
110	Del. & Hud. Can.	130	100	do....b3	31¾
26	do.	130¾	100	do....2d call	31
700	Q. M. Co.	25	25	Chi., Bur. & Q.	170
100	do....2d call	25			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$24,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	115	100	Cum. C. Pf.	39¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	400	Pac. Mail	117¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	107¾	100	do....b30	117¾
			100	do....s60	117
276,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	113¾	100	do....s60	117¾
			87	Del. & Huds. Can.	131
12,000	5-20 C., '64	108	100	Mar. Pf. bet. call	21¾
40,000	do....s3	108	5	American Ex.	45
85,000	do.	108¼	900	N. Y. Cen.	124¾
300,000	5-20, C., '65	108¾	100	Erie	37¾
25,000	do.	108⅝	50	do.	40
36,000	5-20 C., '67	111	50	do.	38¾
56,000	do.	111¼	300	Hudson R.	128
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64	107¾	100	do.	128¼
			100	do.	128⅜
10,000	5-20, C., '65.. new	110¾	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	89
95,000	do.	110⅞	400	do.	88¾
18,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106½	300	do.	89⅛
20,000	do.	106¾	20	do.	90
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R	104¾	25	Chi. & N. W	85½
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	96¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅜
20,000	T. St. 6s, new	68	25	do.	88
31,000	do.	68¼	200	Clev. & Tol.	100¾
5,000	Tenn.St. 6s, x-c.	69¾	200	do.	100
20,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	56¾	200	do....s60	99½
6,500	Va. St. 6s, new, bet. call	57	10	Chi. & R. I.	106⅝
			200	Mil. & St. P.	68¾
12,000	N. Car. State 6s.	65¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅜
1,000	N.Car. 6s, new	63¾	100	T., W. & W. Pf.	70
2,000	do.	63⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111
10,000	do.	63½	200	do.	110⅞
10,000	do....bet. call	63¾	50	do.	110⅝
5,000	do.	63½	500	Ohio & Miss.	31
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	105	5	N. J. R.R.	132
300	Canton Co.	50⅜	50	do.	131½
100	do.	50⅝	100	Chi. & Alton	145
100	West. U. Tel., bet. call	36¼	50	N. J. Cen.	118½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10	Mer. U. Ex.	20	200	Mil. & St. P.	67¾
400	Canton Co.	50¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
100	Pacific Mail	117¾	100	do.	84¾
100	do.	117½	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅝
500	do.	117¾	100	do.	110½
100	do.	118	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	88½
300	do.	117¾	100	do....s3	88¾
300	do....s60	117¾	100	do.	88½
200	N. Y. Cen.	124¾	200	do....b3	88¾
300	do.	124½	100	do.	88⅝
300	do.	124¾	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87¾
100	do.	124½	100	do.	87¾
200	Erie	40¾	300	Cleve. & Tol.	100⅝
1200	do.	40⅝	1000	Chi., R. I. & P.	106½
100	do.	40⅝	100	do.	106¾
1000	do....s3	40⅜	300	do.	106⅝
200	do.	40½	200	do....c	106⅝
100	Hudson R.	127⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	85⅞
600	Reading	98⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅜
200	T., W. & W.	58¾	800	do.	87½
200	do.	58⅞	800	do....s3	87⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Amer. Ex.	45	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	88¾
200	Cum. Coal	40¼	100	do....c	88⅞
100	do.	40	700	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅞
200	Adams Ex.	49¾	200	do.	87¾
200	Pacific Mail	117¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	100⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	124¾	1400	do....s60	99⅞
300	Hudson R.	128	300	do.	100
200	Mil. & St. P.	68½	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅝
300	do.	68⅝	100	do.	106⅝
200	Reading	98⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	85⅞
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	110¾	100	do.	84½
200	do.	110⅝	300	C. & N. W. Pf.	87½
200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	60½	100	do.	87⅝
100	Ohio & Miss.	31	400	do....b30	87⅜
200	do.	30⅞	200	do....b3	87⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	50¾	100	Pitts. F. W. & C.	110⅝
100	do.	50⅝	200	do.	110⅝
100	Mar. Pf.	21¾	200	do.	110½
100	Pacific Mail	117	200	Ohio & Miss.	31
100	do.	117¼	600	Mich. So. & N. I.	88½
100	do.	116¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅝
50	do.	116⅝	200	do.	87¾
100	do.	116⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	100⅛
100	Hudson	128⅛	300	do.	100
400	Reading	98½	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	106¾
300	T., W. & W. Pf.	70	400	do.	106⅝
400	Mil. & St. P.	68¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	85½
100	do.	85½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅝

TUESDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold this morning were at 134⅜ ℘ cent. The awards of $500,000 at the Treasury Office were at 134-58 ℘ cent. The subsequent sales were at 134½@134⅝ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold was reported in demand early in the forenoon, and a small consideration was paid for its use until to-morrow. But after the Government award of half a million the loans were made flat, that is, without consideration to either party. The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛ of 1 ℘ cent. dearer than yesterday. London 60 days, 109½@109⅝; short sight, 110¼@110⅜ ℘ cent. The business was to an average amount, the chief Cash sales of 60-day Bills being at 109½ ℘ cent. net, that is, without abatement of "Brokers'" commission.

The Treasury Office received for Customs, yesterday, in Gold, $477,000, and to-day $373,000; making $850,000 for the two days, against which the Government sales of Gold, for the two days, amount to $1,000,000.

Money is loaned to the Brokers at from 5 to 7 ℘ cent., on call, and the discount on prime Merchant paper of short date is 7@8 ℘ cent. The cheapest rate at which Money balances are left with the Brokers, subject to call, without notice, is 5 ℘ cent. on Government collateral. As, however, there is a decided *corner* on the Public Funds of 1862, and an acknowledged scarcity of the 1867s, the great dealers in the Funds are carrying their Stocks by lending them out on even cheaper terms than 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The prevailing and closing prices of the 5-20s of all descriptions, and the demand for the 5 ℘ cents 10-40s, and the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881, show a degree of buoyancy and speculative, as well as investment activity that we have not seen equaled for several weeks past. Indeed, the price of 1862s ex-November coupon is nearly equal to the price of the Bonds at the close of last month with the coupon attached, and the rumor is that the market has been so oversold at 108½ to 110 ℘ cent. that the present quotation of 113⅛ ℘ cent. is likely to be still further considerably advanced before all the outstanding *short* contracts are brought to settlement. The bearish interest in the new Bonds of 1867, and in the May and November Bonds of 1865, is also reported quite heavy, and the tendency of prices, on cash deliveries, is strongly upward. The further advance noted to-day in the 10-40s, and in the 1881s, is the result of investment orders, some of which are said to be from capitalists in the Island of Cuba.

The Railway market was unsettled to-day by the various and conflicting legal proceedings in the Erie affair. There was a rumor current early in the day that while Justice SUTHERLAND, of the New-York Supreme Court, had granted a new Receivership adverse to GOULD and FISK, these parties had sought protection in Jersey City under a preliminary proceeding, last night, before Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court. These contradictory stories and the arrival of some parcels of English Stock by the steamer *Russia* this morning caused the market for Erie, which opened at 40½@⅝ ℘ cent., to fall off to 37½ ℘ cent. The price subsequently rallied to 38⅜ ℘ cent., and again fell back to 37½@⅝ ℘ cent. The other New-York and Western and Reading Roads were irregular in prices through the day, but the market upon the whole disposed to steadiness of demand, as the prevailing feeling is that the Erie affair once out of the way of the Stock Exchange, the course of speculation is likely to be upward. Some of the Western Roads are especially firm, and the disposition is also strong to buy New-York Central and Hudson River.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Gold and Exchange markets steady; the Public Funds firm; the Railways irregular:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	111¼
American Gold Coin	134⅜	134⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68½	68½
Virginia Bonds, old	56¼	56½
Missouri Bonds	89½	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	65¼
New-York Central	124⅝	123⅞
Erie Railway	42¼	37½
Reading Railway	99	98½
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	106¼
Northwest Common	85¼	83⅞
Northwest Preferred	87¼	86⅝
Michigan Southern	88¼	88⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅞	110⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅝	87
Pacific Mail Company	116⅞	116¼
St. Paul Preferred	84⅝	85½
St. Paul Common	67¼	68
Toledo and Wabash	58¼	58

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	110⅝
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1881	115¾	5-20 reg., 1867	111
5-20 reg., 1862	107¾	5-20 coup., 1867	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	106⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅝	6s Currency	99
5-20 reg. '65 n. is	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108½	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Indiana 5 ℘ c.	96
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c.	69
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	58
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	103	Georgia 7's, new bonds	91
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	103	North Carolina 6s.	65½
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft '60	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63½
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft. '62	101½	Missouri 6s.	89½
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	90
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	101½	California 7s	125

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	124	Marine	150
America	145	Impt'rs. & Traders'	133
Merchants' Exch'ge.	110	Park	152½
Seventh Ward	112½	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	102
Ocean	107	Central National	110
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	104½
Metropolitan	141	Tenth National	100
Shoe and Leather	122		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	85	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	85	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	120	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	80	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	85	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Harlem 1st M.	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	112	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	88½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81½	Chi. & Alton inc.	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	Ohio & Miss. con'd	85½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds.	86½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96½
Con. 7 ℘ cent 1st M. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	109	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91		

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,261,984. Included in the exports were 10,869 bales Cotton.

The Dry Goods trade opens with a little more animation, but without any noticeable change in price. At the few auction sales of the day all really desirable fabrics found ready buyers at generally satisfactory rates.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, pay both Principal and Interest in GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Each Bond is for $1,000 or £200 Sterling, and is convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The coupons are payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

The Road runs from Rockford in Northern Illinois to St. Louis, a distance, including tracks to Coal Mines, &c., of about 400 miles, and traverses the finest district of Illinois.

The Bonds have 50 years to run, and are a lien of $21,000 per mile upon the Company's railroad and franchises, its coal lands—of which it has 20,000 acres containing A HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL—its rolling stock, and property of every sort.

A Subscription of $8,800,000, at par, to the Capital Stock of the Company, furnishes a large part of the means required to construct and equip the road.

Nearly half the entire length of the road is graded, and substantially ready for the iron; the rails are now arriving upon the line. The first division, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in operation in 60 days, and track-laying will from this time be prosecuted with the utmost energy till the last rail is in position. The Company intend to have the whole of the road in readiness for the Autumn business of 1869.

The Bonds are for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, and may be obtained through bankers and brokers throughout the country, or at the office of the Company, NO. 12 WALL-STREET, New-York. Governments and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

The Trustees for the Bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on application. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., e. s., 86.9 ft. n. of Charles-st., 61.10¾x8.8¾x19.11½x9.8x81.10¾x18.9	$20,650
Horatio-st., n.s., 107.8 ft., w. of Hudson-st., 16x58.6	8,000
9th-st., No. 139, 12¾x93.11	11,800
14th-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Broadway, 128x55x112.10x55	nom.
28th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 98.9x25	6,500
38th-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of 3d-av., 84x21	10,000
39th-st., n. s., 301.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 98.9x20.10	nom.
44th-st., s. s., 34.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 65.4x83	15,980
44th-st., s. s., 34.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.4x83	25,000
47th-st., n. s., 25x100.4½	4,750
48th-st., n. s., 36.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100.5x18.9	17,250
49th-st., s. s., 173 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100.5x19	10,000
51st-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x22	15,556
56th-st., s. s., 354.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.5x20.8	29,750
56th-st., n. s., 96 ft. s. e. of Broadway, 75x99.2x75.9x88.2	18,750
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	5,000
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x100.5	21,000
78th-st., n. s., 429 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102.2x17	20,000
84th-st., n. s., 261.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 2?x102	1,000
116th-st., n. s., 602.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.11x16.8	11,000
118th-st., s. w. corner of 3d-av., 100x26.8	19,750
120th-st., s. w. corner of Avenue A, 20x99.11	6,000
121st-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x10	4,000
124th-st., n. s., 350.1 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100.11x20.8	7,000
148th-st., s. s., 278.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 121.6x99.11x94.4x23.6x79 } 147th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 189.10x52.6x79x133.6x126 }	10,000
3d-av., w. s., 26.8 ft. s. of 8th-st., 10.1x40.5	17,500
4th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 105th-st., 80x25.2¾	450
10th-av., w. s., 36.11 ft. s. of 43d-st., 80x13.6	6,400

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 393, 3 years, per year	$750
Cherry-st., No. 57, 3 years, per year	2,000
Downing-st., No. 13, 5 years, per year	900
West-st., No. 330, store, 4 years	200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	$3,500
Atlantic-st., s. s., 257.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 18.9x80	9,500
Bergen-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	851
Broadway and Walton-st., n. w. corner, 92.2x80.2x79.8x55.6	500
Broadway and Flushing-av., n. w. corner, 46.4x100	5,000
Cedar-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Willow-st., 50x140.1x50x169.6	1,000
Charles-place, e. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 25x100	2,800
Hooper-st., n. s., 166.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 155.9x28.11x169.6x22.11	3,450
Hooper-st., s. s., 179.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 22.4x110	1,250
Meserole and Leonard sts., s. w. corner, 75x100 } Meserole-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 75x100 }	27,000
Meserole-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 25x100	1,000
Monroe-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x50	150
Montague-place, s. s., 127 ft. e. of Henry-st., 50x100	4,000
Montague-place, 100 ft. s. of Henry-st., 127 ft. e. of Remsen-st., and 100 ft. n. of rear lot, 5x30	1,500
Navy-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	2,500
Rapelyea-st., n. e., 149 ft. n. w. of Henry-st., 6m. x90	200
Rapelyea-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Henry-st., 21x100	nom.
Willow-st., w. s., 125 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 75x100	200
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,300
2d-place, s. s., 76.10 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25.11x133.5	3,000
Classon-av., w. s., 442.7 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x100	1,800
De Kalb-av., s. w. s., 118.7 ft. s. e. of Adelphi-st., 43.3x32.2x18.9x32.11x37.9x18.3	10,500
Division-av., n. e. s., 250 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 27x103x25x114	2,100
Throop-av. and Bartlett-st., n. corner, 60x80	5,700
Throop-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	950
Throop-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Whipple-st., 25x90	1,100
Yates-av., e. s., 33.4 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 16.8x80	3,800
Lot No. 23, Wm. Conselyea's map	600
Lots Nos. 21, 22, Wm. Conselyea's map	1,000
Lot No. 57, map of Linden-terrace	2,375
Lot No. 202 to 205, map of heirs of G. Martense	640
Lot No. 233 to 236 and No. 496 to 511 and No. 520 to 533, map of heirs of G. Martense	8,760
Lots Nos. 124, 125, 126, 127, map of heirs of G. Martense	560

Leases Recorded.

Classon-av., w. s., first house n. of Myrtle-av., store, &c., 3 years, per year	$240
Graham-av. and Bennett-st., n. e. corner, first floor, &c., 5 years, per year	350

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Grove-st., s. s., adjoining Baldwin's, 50x200	$200

Woodhaven.

Thrall-place, w. s., 125 ft. n. of Pitkin-place, 100x150	$750

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Centre-st., s. s., 160 ft. from Park, 25x100	nom.
Kinney and Orchard sts., n. e. corner, 72x56	$1,450
Orange-st., w. s., Morris and Essex Railroad property, 69 ft. front	10,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 75 ft. from Clover-st., 105x470	13,000

Belleville.

Newark and Paterson Railroad, n. s., Hand's property, 87x23	$500
Newark and Paterson Railroad, n. s., Hand's property, 87x100	700

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

7th-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Willow-st., 20x60	$5,625
Paterson-plank road, n. e. s., adjoining Wm. West's, 173x36x203x49	2,570
Lots Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, block No. 46, Coster estate	9,800

Hudson City.

Clark-av. and Colden-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	$1,100
Montgomery-av., n. s., 125 ft. from Manhattan-av., 25x100	3,000
Lot No. 46, block No. 3, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100	1,750

Bergen.

Bergen-st., n. s., lots Nos. 15 to 22, map of J. D. Van Winkle	$7,000
Clendenning-av., lots Nos. 73, 74, 75, block No. 2, 50x100	3,000
Lexington-av., lots Nos. 62, 64, 66, block No. 2, Buck's, 75x100	1,800
Whiton-st., e. s., 560 ft. s. of Communipaw-av., 100x125.8x125	500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	16	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	18,415	Malt, bushels	8,425
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Pork, bbls.	1,358
Cornmeal, bags	1,200	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	184,404	Lard, pkgs.	621
Corn, bushels	17,836	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,477
Rye, bushels	7,800	Whisky, bbls.	478
Oats, bushels	24,100	Petroleum, bbls.	1,315

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady, at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 41½c.@42½c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate inquiry prevails for seasonable stock, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 00@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Continue salable and steady, including common Hard at $8@$13; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine at 21c.@24c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 47c.@50c., and Patent do. at 58c.@60c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in less demand, including Rosendale at $2 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been inquired for, including Anthracite from yard, at $9 50@$12, as extremes, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, (in round lots,) $18@$19; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14 75@$15; Newcastle Gas, $10 25@$10 50 per ton of 2,240 lbs. The regular monthly sale of the Scranton Coal is announced for to-morrow, Nov. 25.

COFFEE—Has been in request and desirable lots have been quoted firmer, including Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very active demand to-day, particularly for export, at firmer prices. The reduced supply of desirable grades available, and the rise in freights, have operated as a check on transactions. Sales have been made of 7,022 bales, (of which 1,071 bales were to arrive,) including 1,101 bales to spinners, 1,077 bales to speculators, 4,144 bales to shippers, and 700 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 200 bales Middling, deliverable up to Dec. 15, at 24½c. ℘ lb. The market closed very strong with an upward tendency. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their letters for the steamer of to-morrow, quote as follows the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22¾	22¾	23 @23¾
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	23¾	23¾	24 @24¾
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	24¾	24¾	24¾@25
Middling, ℘ lb.	25¼	25½	25½@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,515
Receipts last week	22,960
Receipts preceding week	24,632
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	177,901
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	563,813
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	10,869
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	58,352
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	271,620
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	502,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	337,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	203,000
Exports, same time last year	131,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	185,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	163,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Continue in request at generally buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Continue in slack demand, including Live Geese at 80c.@90c. ℘ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been slow of sale at $3@$3 15 for Canton, ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite sparingly sought after at somewhat nominal prices.

FISH—There has been more inquiry for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 37 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $19 25@$24; No. 2 do., $15@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$12 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$8 25 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@42½c. for Scale, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in light request, including new crop Layer Raisins at $3 60@$3 65 ℘ box; Currants at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Almonds at 13c.@29c.; Figs at 20c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 11¾c.@12c.; Dates, 7½c.@7¾c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at rather easier prices. The inquiry has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 80; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 20@$6 70; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 55@$7 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20@$5 80
Extra State	6 20@ 7 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 55@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 50
Extra Genesee	7 85@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 15@14 50

Southern Flour continues heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., at $7@$8 30 for poor to fair, and $8 30@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been confined to small lots at $6 75@$12 50 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $6@$8 10 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal rules quite heavy at $4 65@$5 35 for Western; $5 30@$5 50 for Jersey; $5 30@$5 90 for City, and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in better demand at $4 40@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly brisker, but at lower prices. Most of the dealings were in No. 2 Spring, which was purchased freely for export and on speculative account. At the close, rather more firmness was apparent; sales have been reported of 130,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 15; White Western at $2 15@$2 30; Amber Western at $1 90@$1 95; No. 1 Spring at $1 57½@$1 60; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 51, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50; No. 3 Spring at $1 37½@$1 40; Nos. 2 and 3 mixed at $1 42@$1 48, and White California at $2 45 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand, partly on speculative account, at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 146,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 13 for unsound and damp; $1 12@$1 17 for very inferior to very choice sound Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 10 for new White and Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye has been scarce and wanted; small lots of Western sold at from $1 42@$1 47½ ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt unchanged. An animated business has been reported in Oats, partly speculative, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 167,000 bushels Western at 70½c.@71c., ℘ bushel, and small lots Southern at 68½c.@69c. ℘ bushel. The past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs Messrs. EDWARD HILL & CO. notice thus: "The fortnight past has not developed any new or favorable feature in the market for Flour. The causes that have depressed and ruled the trade throughout the Fall, causing great loss and giving very unsatisfactory results, are yet in full force and prices have gradually fallen to meet the views of buyers. There has been a moderately active business for export of the common and medium grades of Extra State at rates within the range of our quotations. There is hardly anything doing in California, owing to the extremely low prices current for the grades of Western White that more immediately came in contact with it. There is but little coming forward via the 'Horn,' the principal receipts being by the Isthmus route. The present favorable weather will enable all the Wheat on the canal to reach the seaboard. The export demand has of late been moderate, but with a less stringent money market it has been hoped that there might soon be an improvement, although from the low limits on most of the orders we cannot look for any decided advance in value from that source. As the city millers are not working to advantage they purchase sparingly. Prices are low, but the market lacks excitement, and with heavy receipts holders are compelled to sell freely. Rye is firmer. Oats are irregular and controlled in a great measure by speculative operations. Barley ranges at $2@2 20 for State and Canadian. Several importations of foreign have lately been sold at $2 15 for Scotch; $2 17½ for fair French, and $2 30 for choice English. Indian Corn is neglected by shippers, only 51,888 bushels having cleared in the fortnight to England. The receipts are light and the home trade fair. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 28,498 bbls. Flour, 391,454 bushels Wheat, 51,888 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 34,867 bushels Peas. To the Continent, 2,954 bbls. Flour, 20,068 bushels Wheat. To South America, 12,392 bbls. Flour. To all other ports, 28,166 bbls. Flour, 6,179 bbls. Corn Meal, 984 bushels Oats, 2,522 bushels Peas, 14,289 bushels Corn—making a total to all ports of 67,255 bbls. Flour, 145 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,179 bbls. Corn Meal, 411,522 bushels Wheat, 66,177 bushels Corn, 10,984 bushels Oats, 37,389 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bushels.	Corn. bushels.
New-York	Nov. 20, 1868	82,491	1,850,064	484,263
New-Orleans	Nov. 14, 1868	2,524	....	3,840
Philadelphia	Nov. 14, 1868	1:3	....	....
Baltimore	Nov. 14, 1868	....	....	....
Boston	Nov. 14, 1868	....	....	....
California	Nov. 2, 1868	....	1,616,775	....
Other ports	Nov. 2, 1868	....	....	....
Total		85,236	3,466,839	488,103
To about same period, 1867		21,739	4,961,522	890,272
To about same period, 1866		29,493	699,375	2,349,064

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
From New-York to Nov. 20, 1868	9,810	....	63,156	200
From other ports to latest dates	54	....	....	3,840
Total	9,864	....	63,156	4,040
To about same period, 1867	21,487	304,123	200,638	7,000
To about same period, 1866	900	5,300	25,422	172

HAY—North River Bale has been in request at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, including American at 12c.@23c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@15c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@23c.; Eastern, common to prime new, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 18c.@20c.; Wisconsins, common to fancy, 12c.@20c.; Michigans, 12c.@18c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in better supply and less request, at a shade easier prices.

HEMP—Continues very quiet, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ℘ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6c., gold, ℘ lb.; Manila, 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been salable and steady at $3@$3 12 for Eastern, ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request at $1 60 for Common and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in demand and buoyant in price, including Eastern Spruce at $19@$22 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been less active, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, at 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good, Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in the Rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c. cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 45c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@52½c.; English Islands at 53c.@57c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quite dull, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@96c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING NOV. 23.—Sperm has continued in fair request since our last, and we note sales of 360 bbls., in parcels, for manufacture, at $1 80 ℘ gallon, and 150 bbls. for export, on private terms. In New-York, sales were made of 280 bbls. for export, and in Boston, 180 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms. Whale continues very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 23, '68	46,519	67,537	775,497
Same time last year	38,783	87,377	795,344
Exports for the week ending Nov. 23, 1868	257	....	32,558
Previously	13,233	7,927	579,080
From Jan. 1 to date	13,490	7,927	611,638
Same time last year	24,020	17,479	613,426

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request at 18½c.@19c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23½c. for do. in bbls., and 37c.@40c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 115,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces, 52x52, 6¼c.; 4,000 do., 56x60, 6½c.; 2,000 do., 56x60, 6⅝c.; 6,000 do., 60x64, 6¾c.; 3,000 do., 60x64, 7c.; 18,000 do., 64x64, private terms; 25,000 do., 64x64, 7¼c., thirty days; 56,000 do., 64x64, extra, 7½c., thirty days.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand and lower. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$27 50 for 1868-9 City and Western Mess; $27@$27 75 for large and small lots of 1867-8 Western Mess, closing at 27 25 cash; $25 50@$26 for two-year-old Western Mess; $26 50 for Thin Mess; $22@25 for new and old Prime Mess; and $21@$22 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at previous prices. Sales equal to 285 packages, at 12c.@16c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in request at buoyant figures. Sales, 350 boxes, including Cumberlands, for immediate and forward delivery, at 13½c.@14c., and Short Rib at 15c., ℘ lb. Lard has been in less demand, at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 570 tierces and bbls., at 15c.@17c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for prime City; and 16½c.@16¾c. for prime to Western Steam, ℘ lb. Beef has been quiet at $10@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $15@$20 for Extra do.; and $8@$10 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ℘ tierce; sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams have been much more active at $28 50@$30 ℘ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue salable and firm. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℘ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	33 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℘ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	17 @17½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Continues quiet and depressed. We quote: $8@$9 for Carolina, and $8 75@$9 for cleaned East India ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 48c. by the cargo, ℘ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 87½; do. fine at $2 50@$2 95.

SALTPETRE—Has been salable and steady at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Continue in limited demand, including Clover at from 12½c.@12¾c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 60; Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 15, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 87@$3 12 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Has been inactive, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Continue in request, including Mace at 96c.@97½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 94c.@96c.; Cassia at 58c.@60c.; Cloves at 29½c.@30c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 12c.@12½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at former figures. Sales have been reported of 685 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 450 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather more request at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 64,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 33,500 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in since our last. Sales 89 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@14c.; and 10 hhds. Virginia at 5½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. We quote; Lugs, 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c., for Heavy Western and Clarksville ℘ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State fillers, 5c.@6c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old, and 12c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old, and 8½c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05. Yara 1 cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot 82½c.@88c. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine 40c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Continues inactive, sales having been confined to small lots of State and Western at $1 05@$1 08, free, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, and moderately active. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,350 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., by sail, and 7-16d.@½d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, by steam, on private terms; 37,500 bushels Wheat at 8d., by steam, and 7d. by sail, ℘ bushel; and 50 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 35s. ℘ ton. For London, 850 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; also, by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 120 pkgs. Skins at 45s. ℘ ton, and 33 hhds. Tobacco at 80s. ℘ hhd. For Rotterdam, 25 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ℘ lb.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Miller, Hardy, Coulter, McGrath—10.

The minutes of meeting of November nineteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ward—

Petition of the Trustees of St. Joseph's Church for a donation to pay assessments.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Miller—

Petition of Robert Peebles for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman White—

Petition of the True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of New-York, in the matter of the assessment for Church-street extension.

In connection therewith.

Alderman White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Abraham Van Houten, President of the Consistory of the True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, situated on the southwest corner of Fourth and Perry streets, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, as a donation, and in order to enable him to pay an assessment levied on said property for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered; also, in favor of Thomas C. Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen, and James E. Monaghan, President of the Board of Councilmen, for the sum of one thousand dollars each, for services rendered the Committees of their respective Boards, and for other services rendered ex-officio; the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or taken from any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except the space included between the railroad tracks,) and that crosswalks be laid and relaid at intersecting streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by striking therefrom the words, "and that crosswalks be laid and relaid at intersecting streets," and inserting in lieu thereof the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, from Seventieth to Eighty-first-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except such portion of said street lying within the rail tracks,) under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by inserting after the words "rail tracks" the following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, where not already done, (except the space between the rail tracks,) under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by inserting after the words "rail tracks" the following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid and relaid where those now are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-fifth streets, Eighth and Ninth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the lamp-post and lamp now in front of number one hundred and three West Twenty-second-street be removed to a distance of twenty feet east of such premises, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Free Reading-room, numbers three hundred and twenty-five and three hundred and twenty-seven Rivington-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to repairing Pier number twenty-nine East River, with draft of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a block fifty feet in length by the width of the pier, to be built under Pier number twenty-nine, East River, as asked for in the accompanying petition of the private owners of half of the said pier, which is now in course of construction; the work to be done by contract or otherwise, as in the opinion of said Street Commissioner may be deemed most desirable or advantageous to such private owners and the City.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted at number thirty-six Sixth-avenue, southeast corner of Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Spring-street, from the Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That West Washington-place, from Fourth street to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved that said resolutions and ordinances be amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

Which was carried.

And the resolutions as amended were laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River.

Resolved, That the gas lamp now in front of number one hundred and seventy-five East Broadway be removed to in front of number one hundred and seventy-seven East Broadway, in front of premises of Morris Murphy, and that he be permitted to place a frame on said lamp, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that all resolutions and ordinances pending in the list of General Orders relating to Belgian pavement be amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

Which was carried.

Alderman Moore moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Saturday, the twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, the twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Daly, Hoffman, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—19.

The minutes of meeting held November nineteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to the Harlem Yacht Club to construct a boat-house on the north side of the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to be of dimensions sufficient to meet the requirements of the Club; the work to be done at the expense of said Club, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hart moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence this evening.

By the President—

Resolved, That all resolutions and ordinances pending on list of General Orders, or presented at this meeting, relating to Belgian pavement, be amended by inserting after the words "Belgian pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That a gas lamp-post be placed and lamp lighted on the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catharine-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Perley—

Resolved, That Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the roof and rooms over Jefferson Market to be properly repaired without delay, the same being in a very bad condition.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Houston-street, from Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That First-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-sixth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Twenty-fourth-street, from the Fifth to the Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which resolution and ordinance was amended (under operation of resolution previously adopted at this meeting) by inserting after the words "Belgian pavements," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Department, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

The paper was then laid over.

Resolved, That a brick sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Centre Market-place, from Grand-street to connect with sewer in Broome-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number three hundred and ninety-eight Grand-street, under the direction of the street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eightieth-street, from Madison to Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner: and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Seventy-sixth-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of John W. Quincy, a Trustee of the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars, as a donation, and in order to enable such Trustees to pay an assessment of that amount levied upon their asylum property for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and lamp-posts set in Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hart moved that said resolution and ordinance be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That a gas lamp-post be placed in front of No. forty-nine Park-place, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, from the Fifth-avenue to a point about one hundred and seventy-five feet east thereof, be flagged on the south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Theodore W. Todd, Treasurer of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Second-avenue, for the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents, ($547 95,) to enable him to pay assessment on the said property, including interest, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," being a petition of Henry Kloppenburg, for donation to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Henry Kloppenburg, for donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Kloppenburg, President of the Board of Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, as a donation, to enable him to pay an assessment levied on the said church for the opening and extension of Church-street, and that the said amount be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number one thousand three hundred and thirteen Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDER.

A petition of S. E. Sproulls, Esq., President of the Merchants' National Bank, located at number two hundred and fifty-seven Broadway, for permission to open the pavement on Broadway and Warren-street, to enable said bank to connect with the sewer in Warren-street.

—(In Board of Aldermen, November nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, prayer of petitioner granted.)—

Councilman Reilly moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, granting the prayer of the said petitioner be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Perley moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Thursday, December three, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Cunningham moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, December three, at two o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BALLO IN MASCHERA. Characters by Miss Agatha States, Miss McCulloch, Mme. Cellini, Messrs. Boetti, Orlandini, Barili and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonbonne, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. S. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest election bulletin from London gives the Liberals 363 elected, and the Conservatives 246; Liberal majority, 117. The Conservatives, in the elections in nineteen counties held yesterday, gained largely, and somewhat reduced the Liberal majority in the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE and his Liberal colleague, Mr. GRENFELL, have been defeated in Southwest Lancashire; the former received 7,390 votes against 7,730 for his opponent. Mr. GLADSTONE defines and defends his changes of opinion on the Church question in a pamphlet entitled "Chapter of an Autobiography." This is extensively commented upon by the London Press.

The English Government has been petitioned by the corporate authorities of Dublin for the pardon of Fenian convicts.

A decree has been promulgated by the Spanish Government rearranging the schedule of import duties, and making reductions on many articles. The elections for delegates to the Constituent Cortes will be held on the 15th of December, and the Cortes will meet on the 15th of January following.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is subsiding, and all danger from the lava is over.

GENERAL.

Late intelligence is received from China and Japan by the arrival of the steamer *China* at San Francisco. The news from China is not important, but that from Japan is. The Mikado having attained his majority, has been crowned Emperor of Japan, and the Tycoon has notified the foreign representative, that his house has surrendered the Government to the Imperial Court. Yeddo still remains closed to foreigners. A loan of over half a million has been obtained from the Oriental Bank Corporation by the Government. The Southern troops have taken possession of Nagati and Hakodadi.

Advices from Havana report the near approach of the end of the insurrection in the interior of Cuba. It is said that many of the young men who had joined the revolutionists are returning to their homes, and others are making overtures to the Government for pardon.

Considerable excitement exists in the town of Colden, Erie County, N. Y., at the discovery of the body of an unknown man, found murdered in a brewery. A Coroner's jury are investigating the matter.

The house of ELISHA FIERO, in West Davenport, Delaware County, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Monday night, and Mrs. FIERO was murdered while in bed with her husband. One of the burglars, while feeling under the pillows of the bed upon which the couple were sleeping, caused them to awake; Mr. FIERO then raised his arm, and, immediately the burglar fired; the shot passed through the fingers of Mr. FIERO's hand and entered the head of his wife, killing her almost instantly. The burglars escaped. Parties are in search of them in all directions.

A hotel in the vicinity of Southampton, Ontario, called Elkin's Hotel, was entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, and two men were burned to death. The proprietor of the house and three others were also so badly burned that they are not expected to live.

The Skinner murder trial in Cleveland, Ohio, was concluded yesterday, when the prisoner, LOUIS DAVIS, was convicted. This result was brought about by the voluntary confession, under oath, and detailed statement of the affair, made by the accomplice, ROBERT MCKANNA, which was recently printed in the TIMES.

It is feared that there will be much distress in portions of Nova Scotia again this Winter, as the Fall mackerel fisheries, according to a Halifax dispatch, have been almost a total failure.

H. RIVES POLLARD, editor of the *Southern Opinion* newspaper, was shot and killed yesterday forenoon, while passing near his office, by a young man named JAMES GRANT. The cause of the shooting was a publication in the *Opinion* reflecting on the character of GRANT's sister. It is reported that GRANT was cheered when he had performed the deed, and that the general remark is that "POLLARD deserved it."

It has been definitely decided to land the American end of the new French Atlantic Cable on a high knoll on the Duxbury shore, in Plymouth County, Mass. The town has given a lot of land for the terminus, which is now held by Profs. PEIRCE and WHITING, of the coast survey, as trustees. From Duxbury the cable will of course communicate with New-York by means of land wires.

J. W. & W. GASKILL's extensive bolt and nut factory, near Laurenceville, Penn., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss has not yet been ascertained. The property was insured for $24,000.

The verdict in the case of the recent murder of Mrs. HILL, in Philadelphia, was rendered by the Coroner's jury yesterday, after a long and careful examination. It declares that the deceased came to her death at the hands of GEORGE TWITCHELL, her son-in-law, and CAMILLA, his wife and her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. TWITCHELL were both committed for trial.

The St. Joseph, Mo., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, Railroad, has passed into the hands of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and trains will be run from West Quincy, on the Mississippi River, to Council Bluffs, under one management. Telegraph lines are being constructed along the line of the road.

ASA KIMBALL, who belonged in Concord, N. H., died in the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, yesterday, from injuries received by jumping from a window of a Boston gambling saloon, to avoid the shame of an arrest by the Police, who were making a raid upon the premises.

Scarlatina prevails so extensively in East Abington and Weymouth, Mass., that the schools are almost deserted. One that has regularly sixty-six pupils was attended last week by only six.

The Workingmen's Party of Boston have nominated ISAAC W. MAY for Mayor of that City. There are now three candidates for this office in the field, Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, representing the Republican and the Peoples' parties; Mayor SHURTLEFF, the Democratic, and Mr. MAY the Workingmen's Party.

Judge BARNARD granted an *ex-parte* order on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, whereby all proceedings on the part of Judge DAVIES, the receiver appointed by Judge SUTHERLAND to take charge of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, were stayed. On the application of the counsel for Mr. BELMONT, Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday granted an order to show cause this morning why Judge BARNARD's stay should not be vacated. Two new suits were commenced yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court by the Erie Railway Company. One of them is against RICHARD SCHELL, DANIEL DREW and FRANK WORK; the other is against the same persons, with the addition of AUGUST BELMONT and ERNEST B. LUCKE.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, a large number of prisoners were sentenced by Judge RUSSELL. One was sent to State Prison for four years, six for two years and six months each, and one for two years, while two others were consigned to the Penitentiary for one and two years respectively. Judge RUSSELL refused to discharge the alleged murderess, MARGARET WELCH, on motion of her counsel.

The cigarmakers on a strike held a very crowded mass meeting last night at Turner's Hall, No. 27 Orchard-street. Resolutions were read, speeches were made, and a readiness was unanimously shown to return to work on the terms of the employers, if the latter would rescind their resolution not to employ men belonging to the Cigarmakers' Union. Coöperative shops were strongly urged as the only remedy against the oppression of capital, and the only means of workmen obtaining a full reward for their labor.

A meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association was held yesterday at the United States Hotel. An address stating the facts in connection with the strike was adopted and ordered to be circulated. Several of the members stated that their men were returning to work.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON and his alleged co-conspirators against the Government in certain whisky matters yesterday gave bail, in the sum of $5,000 each, to appear before Commissioner STILLWELL on the 3d prox. for examination.

At the Board of Health meeting yesterday the Registrar of Vital Statistics reported 336 deaths in New-York and 131 in Brooklyn during the past week. There were in this City, during the same period, 270 births and 177 marriages, as recorded. The next meeting will take place on the 2d prox.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and revoked three licenses, and granted 149 new ones, after which an adjournment until Thursday, Dec. 3, was ordered.

The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, took place yesterday. The Principal died last Summer, and they were in consequence postponed. Twenty-one young ladies graduated.

The Home for the Friendless will be open Nov. 26, Thanksgiving Day, from 2 to 9 P. M., for a donation visit in aid of the institution. Several hundred children of the Home and schools will be present.

An extensive business was transacted in Cotton yesterday at firmer prices. Breadstuffs were much more active, but unsettled in values. Provisions attracted more attention, but the changes in prices were favorable to buyers. Groceries saleable and steady. Freights brisker and quoted higher.

Colored Suffrage—The Proposed Amendment.

The change in progress in Southern opinion on the subject of negro suffrage, induces the Louisville *Democrat* to say:

> "It seems probable that Southern public opinion is growing less and less hostile to the cautious and gradual admission of negroes to the franchise upon property or educational tests, such as would free Southern society from the evils now felt from *universal* negro suffrage. Under such tests nine-tenths of the negroes would never reach a condition qualifying them for the franchise.
>
> The question, it must be confessed, is one hedged about with the most serious difficulties, and in the consideration of it the Southern people, who are those most immediately interested, should approach and discuss the subject with that absence of passion and prejudice that should be brought to bear upon a subject of such paramount importance.
>
> We speak now of the 'late rebel States,' where the question has been decided for the people by their conquerors, and where it would now be difficult to wrest suffrage from the negroes, except by a compromise, on the basis of property or intelligence. Were the question an open one, and the whites of the Southern States left free of choice, it is absolutely certain that those States would cheerfully submit to the loss of Congressional influence, if they could thus free themselves from the standing threat of negro influence, and, in portions of the South, of negro supremacy, in political affairs. In Kentucky, where the whole question is still in the hands of the State and people, we are unalterably opposed to any compromise that will admit this dangerous element into our political life. We have discordances enough already."

We think it probable that the abatement of hostility in the reconstructed States proceeds less from the difficulties attendant upon the abrogation of negro suffrage than from the conviction that it is not the hopeless abomination which it has been alleged to be. Experience wears away prejudice, and the experience of the Presidential election has shown that negro enfranchisement does not imply negro supremacy. The aversion to colored office-holders no doubt continues, but the result of the late contest has tended greatly to modify the opposition to colored suffrage in States where it has been fairly tried. In North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama the improved feeling reluctantly chronicled by the *Democrat* is most apparent; and it is only in these States that the new system has had anything like a fair trial. In Louisiana, where the rebel Democracy took possession of the polls, and by violence and bloodshed practically disfranchised the colored people, the test which has worked satisfactorily in the Carolinas could not be applied. Yet it is in Louisiana where armed ruffianism broke down the safeguards of law, that the opposition retains its ancient malevolence.

If, then, the Southern whites are "growing less and less hostile to the cautious and gradual admission of negroes to the franchise," is it wise on the part of Kentucky doggedly to resist a change which will ultimately be inevitable? If the people of States in which negro suffrage is an accomplished fact begin to modify their hostility to it, might not the Kentuckians advantageously consider the expediency of introducing it in some form among themselves while they retain the power to impose conditions? The States compromised by rebellion threw away their opportunity of doing this when they rejected the Fourteenth Amendment; and Kentucky and Maryland will reënact the folly if they persist in withholding all concessions. The reconstructed States suffered the penalty of a refusal to entertain the suffrage question when the General Government imposed upon them universal enfranchisement. And if Kentucky and Maryland, both having a large colored population, continue to withhold even qualified suffrage, they contribute a great deal more than WENDELL PHILLIPS to the result they so angrily deprecate.

The justification for further constitutional interference comes in no small degree from the unyielding antagonism of these States to a principle which the Fourteenth Amendment has engrafted upon the Government. A powerful argument in favor of action may be drawn from the necessity of bringing the scandalous frauds which pass unpunished in this State and elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. Only in that way does it seem possible to insure the integrity of the ballot-box, and keep the management of public affairs out of the hands of lawless combinations. But, apart from this consideration, the course of Democratic States in upholding wholesale disfranchisement—not on account of ignorance or viciousness, but solely on the ground of color, will, in due time, furnish an irresistible plea for the Constitutional Amendment, which has been suggested since the election. Nothing would more surely draw off support from such a proposition than the display by Democratic States of a willingness to concede colored enfranchisement, subject to some impartial test, as of education or taxation. And nothing will more certainly hasten universal suffrage, irrespective of color, as the consequence of another constitutional amendment, than the obstinate refusal of these States to depart from their present position. It may sound well in Louisville, just now, to declare "unalterable opposition to any compromise," but true conservatism dictates concessions before the power to make them be finally revoked.

When the talked-of amendment comes up more squarely for discussion, we may expect an effort to make impartial rather than universal suffrage the feature of the change. Much of the present opposition proceeds from an unwillingness to adopt as the national standard of suffrage that which obvious exigencies compelled Congress to establish in the South. This opposition will be weakened, if not averted, should the proposal take the shape of impartiality rather than universality. The want of uniformity in regard to one of the privileges of citizenship—the denial in some States of a right which in others is affirmed—may render unavoidable the incorporation of a new provision in the Constitution; but this feature of the case will be covered by impartial quite as well as by universal suffrage. We may therefore expect a contest between the advocates of impartiality as a principle applicable as a minimum standard for the Government of the States and the advocates of universal suffrage as a measure desirable for all. To one or the other of these plans matters appear rapidly tending; and the opportunity for securing an uniform rule, resting upon property or intelligence, will probably be lost if the opponents of colored suffrage preserve their attitude of uncompromising opposition. As between qualified suffrage, applicable to white and black alike, and universal suffrage, there is room for strong argument. But a persistent antagonism based solely on color, and ignoring qualifications where they exist, cannot long withstand the more righteous principle vindicated by the war.

The Erie Struggle Transferred to the United States Courts—A Flank Movement.

We have, once or twice, in the course of what we have said of the Erie controversy, expressed the opinion that the only hope for the stockholders lay in transferring the whole matter before the Court of the United States. That transfer has been made, and our readers will find the details of the Court proceedings in our legal columns.

It seems that on Monday evening, while the struggle before Judge SUTHERLAND, which culminated in his determining to appoint Judge DAVIES Receiver of the Company, was going on, a flank movement was made by the defendants in that matter of which Mr. BELMONT and his counsel seem to have been entirely unaware. A bill of complaint was prepared in behalf of Mr. HENRY B. WHELPLEY, of New-Jersey, against the Erie Railway Company, in which he stated that he had bought 1,000 shares of Erie stock of HENRY N. SMITH; that that stock was part of about 200,000 shares which had been issued by the Company for convertible bonds, which bonds were issued under a resolution passed by the Directors in February last, which he set forth, and for which bonds the Company had realized about $8,000,000; that this stock was now alleged to be invalid, and that proceedings were pending to have it declared such, which would injure him and all others who held the stock; that he wanted his money back or bonds to that amount, and that he was afraid the Company would not be able to pay him at the end of his suit, and he wanted the Court, therefore, to compel the Company to pay into the hands of a Receiver $8,000,000, to indemnify him and the others who were in the same boat with him, and he wanted JAY GOULD appointed such Receiver. With this bill, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WHELPLEY's solicitor, accompanied by Mr. FULLERTON, who acted as solicitor for the Company, went before Judge BLATCHFORD during Monday evening to get GOULD appointed Receiver. No motion of that sort could be made except on notice if the defendant objected to it. But so far from objecting, it seems that this was just what the Erie Railroad Company wanted to have done. At least Mr. FULLERTON representing the Company, gave a written waiver of the service of any notice of motion for the appointment of the Receiver and a preliminary injunction, and made no opposition to the order, and thereupon Judge BLATCHFORD made an order appointing GOULD Receiver, and restraining the Company from parting with its property, except that it must transfer to GOULD as Receiver securities and money enough to amount to $8,000,000. He further ordered GOULD to give security in the sum of $1,000,000 for this $8,000,000 of property. The bond was immediately signed by SMITH, of whom WHELPLEY bought his stock, by FISK & TWEED, and HUGH SMITH. We presume that thereupon JAY GOULD immediately transferred from one pocket to another $8,000,000 of the property of the Company, and that he now claims to hold it, not as Treasurer of the Company, but as Receiver of the Court. What difference it will make to the stockholders in which capacity he holds it, remains to be seen, but it is quite clear that when Judge DAVIES comes to him with the order appointing him Receiver, this order of Judge BLATCHFORD will make a difference of just about $8,000,000 in the amount of the funds which GOULD, as Treasurer of the Company, will feel called upon to pass over.

In the Belmont suit the settlement of the order before Judge SUTHERLAND was postponed till to-day, to enable Judge PIERREPONT and Judge DAVIES to argue the naturalization fraud case. Yesterday the defendants took advantage of the delay to make another move, Mr. FISK, one of the defendants, being a non-resident of the State, filed his petition to have the suit transferred to the United States Circuit Court on that ground. The fact of his being a resident of another State is all sufficient for a removal under the statute. Thereupon Mr. SEWARD, who appeared for Mr. FISK in this proceeding, as for Mr. WHELPLEY in the other, obtained from Judge BARNARD an order staying all proceedings in the State Court.

We wait with interest to see the next move in the affair.

The Southern Labor Question.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON has become disgusted with politics, and has resumed the character of the "Country Gentleman," which he played with considerable success, but for a brief season only, immediately after the surrender of LEE in 1865. It will be remembered that after the final surrender he made quite a reputation as a man of sense by riding home, laying aside his warrior's habiliments and telling his late slaves to the number of a thousand, more or less, that he intended to go to work on his plantation and make an honest living. He made many fair promises and wise suggestions to the freedmen—so just and sensible, indeed, that he was looked upon at the North as quite a model Southern planter. But Mr. HAMPTON was shortly led, as were a great many other Southern people, after strange gods; and in the late political contest there was no more reckless and desperate Democratic cavalier than WADE HAMPTON. A second Appomatox has ended the new rebellion and put an end to all hopes of the resuscitation of "the lost cause;" and again Mr. HAMPTON announces his belief that there is nothing like cotton. The whole Southern people are again of the same mind, and once more we hear of the fairest promises and most peaceful intentions. We are told that they recognize that "the colored population constitute the only resource of the South for labor at present, and will probably be the chief reliance in the future." A prominent paper in Virginia has advised its readers, since the Presidential election, that the freedmen—

> "should be warmly encouraged, should have comfortable dwellings, with five or ten acres of land for their families to cultivate, and with such other privileges as may tend to better their condition. A kind and liberal and forbearing treatment of the negro, and an earnest effort to promote his well-being, are dictated not more by considerations of humanity than of sound policy and self-interest."

This is precisely the wise policy which the Southern people abandoned when the disagreements of Mr. JOHNSON and Congress on Reconstruction questions gave them a hope of reëstablishing the old *régime*. The sincerity of their promises, and their belief in the wisdom of the policy they now advocate, will shortly be severely tested.

The Freedmen's Bureau is to be withdrawn from the South on Jan. 1, 1869, and with it the last protection of the laboring class and the last restraint of the capitalists or employers will be abolished. The Bureau has been practically a Trades' Union for the blacks. Its crowning utility, and the one great merit which overbalanced all its defects, was that it regulated a species of labor and protected a class of laborers suddenly interrupted and disorganized. The whole laboring force of the South is dependent for support on a single branch of industry, and one that, under the circumstances of the poverty of employers and the faulty system of large farms, half cultivated, is crowded to excess. The Bureau has postponed for three years the unequal conflict which must now come between the landholders and the landworkers of the South. The withdrawal of the Bureau will leave the question of labor "trammeled and complicated by no foreign considerations," as the Southerners say, looking at it from their stand-point. Supply and demand alone will regulate wages; and, naturally, as long as the supply is as much in excess of the demand as at present, the laborer must be at the mercy of the employer. How long this will be remains with the landholders to decide. Under the protection of the Bureau, labor at the South was almost as cheap as under the slave system. Whether or not it will remain as cheap depends wholly on the landholders.

But only the wisest policy on their part will preserve to the planters of the South the immense laboring population which they now possess. They tried to control the freedmen politically; the past relations of the two classes, and an unwise policy of the whites defeated that aim. They now want the control of the freedmen industrially. It is the same conflict in a new form, and the same policy will result in as disastrous a defeat of the whites. Black labor must be the dependence of the South for many generations to come. Foreign emigration from Europe and Asia will settle the great Western empire long before it will be attracted to the South. She will have less difficulty in keeping what she has than in attracting a new laboring class. But only a liberal and humane policy will enable her to retain her present laborers on the system now existing. If to inadequate wages, such as the Southern planters now pay, there shall be added the horrors of continual strife, such as accompanied the late political canvass, not only will European emigration be deterred, but a tide of negro emigration will set toward the far Northwest, which will soon depopulate the South of her only producing class, and run the wages of labor to the highest standard. The South has at this time almost as cheap labor as England; she gets her farm work done at about half what the North does. If she wants to retain that labor at those rates, she must sacrifice her insane passions and prejudices to policy, and extend to her laborers the just price and the firm protection to which all labor is entitled.

The Boundary Between New-York and New-Jersey—The Clam Case.

In February, 1864, a suit was tried before the United States Circuit Court in this City, which involved an interesting question as to the boundary line between this State and New-Jersey in the Lower Bay. The suit arose out of the seizure by the Sheriff of Monmouth County, N. J., of a vessel which was alleged to be engaged in clamming within the waters of that State contrary to her laws, and was a suit against the Sheriff by the owner of the vessel for trespass in the seizure. We called attention at the time to the law which was laid down in that case by Judge SHIPMAN, before whom it was tried, as to the position of the boundary line, and the fact that if that view was sustained, it would result that the main ship-channel of the port was for some distance wholly within the State of New-Jersey.

Our readers will find in our law columns this morning the decision of Judge NELSON denying a motion which was made in the case for a new trial. The long delay which has elapsed since the trial is to be accounted for in part by the fact that a second argument of the case was ordered by the Court. This decision, as will be seen, does not touch the question of the boundary line between the States, the Judge expressly refusing to give any decision on that question. His decision is placed upon the single point that the Justices of the Peace, before whom the Sheriff proceeded to the sale of the offending vessel, had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the seizure was not made in Monmouth County, for which they were justices. This arises out of the singular fact that, owing to the wording of the New-Jersey law which fixed the boundary of Monmouth County, a part of the State was left outside of any county, (that is if Judge SHIPMAN's view of the boundary of the State is correct,) and that part was exactly where this vessel was when the Sheriff of Monmouth County seized her.

We suggested, at the time of the trial, that the case would probably take this shape, and, though the result will doubtless be just as satisfactory to the plaintiff, who gets a verdict for the value of his vessel, and just as unsatisfactory to the sheriff who is called on to pay for her, cannot but regret that it took the course which it did, so that the two States do not get the benefit of the settlement of their boundary line. However, as that question was not necessary to be decided, no one can find fault that it has not been determined by the Courts. It is a question more proper, perhaps, to be settled by agreement between the States themselves.

The Fortress Monroe Experiments—Our Ordnance and our Forts.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, a brief course of "experimental firing" was conducted at Fortress Monroe, under the direction of the United States Engineer Department, with several army officers "assisting." On Saturday the "Board" closed up its labors, and, as the report goes, "apparently satisfied with their labors, left for the North."

Precisely what these experiments were designed to show (unless that a good many of our forts can be knocked to pieces by modern artillery, which was very well known before) it is difficult to surmise. Nor, probably, shall we ever discover. For it is somewhat noteworthy that the ordnance trials conducted from time to time at Fortress Monroe are rarely described in detail for the benefit of the people, in official reports.

Why is this? It is because the engineer officers think no benefit can result from making known the progress of their experimental studies beyond their own limited circle? In England, the custom is otherwise. There, the famous Shoeburyness experiments are not only conducted in view of a large number of all sorts and classes of witnesses, civic, military, and scientific, but full official details of every part and parcel of them are promptly made out and published by the highest authorities for the benefit of Parliament and the people. In this way, both the experiments and the experimenters run the gauntlet of national criticism,—and sometimes they profit by suggestion. Here, on the contrary, few participate in the experiments except in order to admire, and the report of any day's doings is meagre enough, by comparison with the English—the fullest being usually that of some unprofessional spectator, perhaps a press reporter.

However, we do not always lose a great deal from this style of conducting ordnance experiments, since it is seldom difficult to forecast their issue, from the known results of previous practice; and it is only now and then (as, for instance, when 100 pounds of powder were at last put into the 15-inch gun) that they attract attention by their importance. Take, for example, these last experimental firings. The first day's operations were against targets composed of granite and concrete, with a thin plate of iron in front. It should hardly have been difficult to prognosticate the result of practicing against such targets with the artillery there employed with full charges. Very naturally, the targets were knocked to pieces.

The second and third day's practice, at least as reported, excite similar reflections. We are told that operations, on the former day, "were not resumed till nearly noon, as the Board were engaged in consultation upon the results effected the day before." The stronger targets then fired at were also composed of stone-work, brick and concrete, with iron plates in front, strongly supported by wrought-iron pillars. Did it require experiment to believe that such guns, *with full charges*—or even the service artillery of other Powers—would break up these structures at once, and render any guns behind them inoperative?

We are told at length of the enormous destruction effected by each shot, "smashing," "demolishing," "cracking," or "ruining" whatever it touched. We see one shot "crumbling the masonry for some two or three feet in thickness entirely to pieces;" and another "plowing its way clean through the stone-work, and knocking large pieces far to the rear." Bolts are riven, embrasures broken up, targets riddled like sieves.

But to what end? What was this done to prove? What was the object to be accomplished? And what is now known that was not known before? We are told that "the trial was highly satisfactory to all parties." But, *how* "satisfactory?" As being just what all had expected, and therefore not disagreeably disappointing any one? We may perhaps agree that no different issue of the experiments could have been looked for, and that therefore nobody was disappointed. But, in that case, what becomes of the iron veneering devised for our masonry forts?

The practical value of ordnance experiments undoubtedly depends on their relation to the main point sought to be proved or disproved by them. Was the object of these firings to ascertain the power of our guns, or the strength of our forts? If both a gun-party and a target-party were present, contending, as is customary, one against the other, the result could hardly have equalled the expectations of *both*. We have been lately told by the Chief of the Engineer Corps, that the protection of granite by iron plates should be made the subject of deliberate investigation and experiment. If this be a part of the experiment so alluded to, it can hardly be satisfactory to those who had faith in *those* targets, at least. As to the guns, we cannot discover that anything new has been demonstrated regarding them.

Usually the gun-men and the target-men, in experiments with national ordnance, are opposed, each in a friendly and fruitful rivalry striving to outdo the other. But in the experiments at Fortress Monroe there is no evidence of such professional competition. The gun-men never put large charges into their own guns so long as they can help it, if we may fairly judge from experiments hitherto, and that, of course, suits the target-men exactly.

We write about this subject the more plainly and seriously, (though, of course, from the public, not the professional, point of view,) because the problem of national defence is a very grave one with all Powers, and we wish to know exactly what we can rely upon. As to these experiments, as has already been intimated, we do not consider them to have established anything unsuspected.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says that "Gen. GRANT has written a letter to Gen. SLOCUM, a Democratic member of Congress, recently elected in New-York, intimating that 'there will not probably be anything in the next Administration which a moderate Democrat may not support.'" From whom did the *Plaindealer* get its information—GRANT or SLOCUM?

There seems to be a good deal of sickness among local candidates at this time. Mr. JOHN KELLY refused the Mayoralty nomination because of his poor health; Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER declined the offer of a nomination because his health was in such a poor state. It was feared at one time that Mr. OAKEY HALL would have to give up the contest because of his health; but we notice that immediately after his nomination he proclaimed himself to be in good condition, and he assured the Convention that, "whatever he did, he would try not to be taken sick during the canvass." It is to be hoped that at least one candidate may enjoy health in this trying emergency.

If it were of any use, we would entreat the cigar makers, employers, and workers, to come to terms rather than get up another of those ever-occuring, wretched and damaging strikes. In this case, the men make the usual complaint of insufficiency of wages, and the bosses make the usual complaint of attempted dictation and grasping demands on the part of their employes. The bosses will never submit, and the men will never submit, and so we have the interruption of industry, and loss and suffering on all sides. The cigar makers' strike will not be as injurious to the general public as the bricklayer's strike of last Summer, and it will directly affect a much smaller number of persons and a much less amount of capital. But it must result in injury to the business and to the City. If both sides will agree to appoint a council of compromise, and abide by its decision, the threatened strike may yet be averted.

The popular mutterings in France at this time may or may not be revolutionary, but they are certainly of a kind to give ground for the Imperial apprehension which is so prominently displayed. They have originated, and have shown themselves, in a way most unhappy for the Emperor. They began with the petty incident known as the "affaire Cavaignac," in which the boy CAVAIGNAC refused to accept an award of merit at school because it was offered by the Prince Imperial—the son of the man who had wronged the father of young CAVAIGNAC. Then came the Rochefort or *Lanterne* affair, and other affairs, of analagous character. Their latest manifestation was in connection with what is called the "affaire Baudin"—in which the Government attempted to prevent the raising of a memorial in honor of one of the victims of the *coup d'etat*. The journals which published the list of subscriptions were seized and the editors consigned for trial. They have been pursued with relentless rigor; and a dispatch of yesterday said that the prosecutions which were still urged by the Government with unsparing energy, were producing growing discontent throughout France. The Emperor is unquestionably strong in the immense and splendid army which he controls, but we have before now seen power as great as his pass away in a day under the influence of the intangible forces of revolution.

Gen. HOWARD is engaged in closing up the general business of the Freedman's Bureau, which will be discontinued at the end of the present year. After that time there will remain of it only the educational department and the business of collecting the money due to soldiers and sailors. In organizing the educational department, Gen. HOWARD has acted with a proper regard for economy, and at the same time with a proper regard for the necessities of the case. Each Southern State will have an Assistant Commissioner, who will act as Chief Superintendent of Schools. The other officers will be few in number. The Bureau has done a great and good work for the Southern freedmen during its existence; and in the more limited sphere which it will hereafter possess, it will still be of incalculable benefit in the elevation of the blacks.

The result of the vintage in France and Germany this year, is reported as highly favorable. The Champagne vintage was highly favorable, for, though the wines made were less than the average yield, the quality is remarkable. In the Bordeaux district the yield was less than expected, but the wines are of high character. In Burgundy the vintage was abundant, and the wines will be very fine. In the Basse-Bourgogne the vintage was even more propitious than in the Côte d'Or. The vines were laden with fruit, which was gathered in the best possible condition, and the quality is exceptionally good. In Roussillon there is a great falling off in the quality of wine made this year, but the quality is excellent. The Cognac vintage has been less than half the average yield. On the Rhine and Moselle the vintage was in every respect satisfactory. In the Moselle the produce is very great, but the vines are so loaded that it is feared the quality will be inferior to that of the Rhine wine. In Austria and Hungary the vintage has, in the aggregate, proved highly successful.

It is refreshing to see how some of the Democratic papers, which but lately were discharging their unclean personalities at Gen. GRANT, are now patronizing him, and offering to take him under their wings. We are inclined to lay aside all the asperities of a political campaign after it is over, but it is rather too soon yet for GRANT's unrepentant slanderers to offer to embrace him.

A carter was arrested and fined a dollar in Hamilton, Canada, for stopping his wagon across a sidewalk a considerable time, and compelling pedestrians to make a *detour* through the mud. If all the carters guilty of this offence in New-York were fined a dollar, the people at large would be greatly relieved from the burden of taxation.

We plainly foresee another "field-sport" about to be added to our slender American catalogue, or at least another athletic game. The Paris velocipede is now so firmly naturalized here, that we have simultaneously a local report of regular two-wheelers racing in Central Park, with people running, puffing, and "assisting" at the show, and one of a race in Boston, under similar auspices, of two-wheelers, three-wheelers, and four-wheelers. We presume that "velocipede clubs" will now be formed, and velocipede contests waged; then of course will follow velocipede matches for the "Velocipede Championship of the United States," and then international matches for the "Championship of the World." There will be treatises and hand-books published on the velocipede, and velocipede oil and oil-cans patented; there will be a "velocipede valse," composed by eminent musicians, and a "velocipede galop," played at all the concerts. The present is the age of steam; the next will be that of the velocipede. *Vive la velocipede!*

Stumping in England is, after all, a good deal like stumping in this country, only a little more so. They have a straight-forward way of saying and doing things which we have hardly reached as yet. For example, Mr. ROEBUCK thought he had reason to apprehend violence in Sheffield, where he was to speak. So in a preliminary meeting he expressed these fears. He told his hearers he expected to be met by a "band of ruffians," and urged his friends to be on the ground early and to put them down. But he said he should write all he intended to say, and if he was not allowed to speak he would print it. But he added:

> "I say it will be a shame to Sheffield if such a thing should be, but the next shame to Sheffield will be if, I having been silenced, *any other man is heard*. Now, that is a very significant statement. It means something. It means something, I say; *if I am silenced, I believe everybody else ought to be silenced*."

This is a pretty direct exhortation to his friends to silence everybody else if he were not allowed to speak. But it only excited cheers and laughter. Such advice would scarcely answer here.

Whether the new Government of Spain will be monarchical, imperial or republican, is a matter of daily doubt on the part of the Cable. For a long time we were assured of a constitutional monarchy, and the only question was who of all the candidates should be chosen to wear the crown. Then there were hopes of a Republic, and we had frequent accounts of the progress of the Republican movement in the different Provinces. Now it is reported that there are fears that Gen. PRIM is arranging matters with the design of a *coup d'état*, and the establishment of an Empire—PRIM himself being Emperor. We should consider this the worst possible fortune for Spain. It would be the beginning of a series of revolutions, which would keep Spain in anarchy for an indefinite period, and would probably end in the establishment of a form of government as bad as that of the Bourbons which has just been overthrown. But we are not inclined to believe that PRIM will make any such attempt, even if he were permitted by the other revolutionary leaders.

Galignani quotes from an Italian journal an account of a recent operation to save life by the transfusion of blood. It was performed in Palermo, at the Hospital della Concezione, by Dr. ALBANESE. A young man had a leg amputated for a bad humor, while in a very low state; but the operation reduced him to a worse state than ever, and it became apparent that he was fast sinking, the pulse being imperceptible and the body cold. In this emergency the transfusion of blood was proposed. Two assistants of the hospital offered to have their veins opened for the purpose, and thus, at two different intervals, 220 gms. of blood were introduced into the patient's system. After the first time he recovered the faculty of speech, and stated that, before, he could neither see nor hear, but now felt as if he were flying in the air. At latest dates he was reported in a fair way to recovery. This is one of the few successful cases of the kind on record.

Among the glories of the old Spanish City of Cordova, specified by "Veteran Observer" in his last letter, were its "hundreds of morgues and thousands of palaces." It was not the "Veteran Observer" who gave the charnel-houses of Cordova as evidences of its splendor and power; for it was the printer who built *morgues* where the writer had erected *mosques*.

The Southern papers are showing the superior results from the thorough tillage of small plantations to those from the careless culture of large plantations. The Macon *Telegraph* mentions several cases in point, such as a three-bale crop to the acre on very light land, and thirty bales to as many acres of same quality. This, at present prices, is a three hundred dollar crop to a single acre, and an average of a hundred dollars to each acre of a thirty-acre field, and this a good deal above the best cotton latitude of Georgia. Such results as these stimulate the universal feeling among planters in favor of small fields and thorough culture. The *Telegraph* says that whoever lives a few years longer in Georgia will see five bales produced to the acre, and will learn that it is the kind of cotton-planting which pays. Thus, the Southern cotton production will swell far beyond its ancient limits under slavery, and the South will distance all competition in the raising of this great staple.

The Kansas *State Journal* is in favor of female suffrage, and enforces its views in a sort of woman's rights catechism entitled a "Plea for Woman," from which we clip the three following questions:

> "Who was the greatest politician France ever produced? Mme. ROLAND.
>
> Who is the most popular speaker in our country? A woman—ANNIE E. DICKINSON.
>
> Who was the first to convey a pail of water at the recent fire at Topeka? A woman—Miss SALLY YOUNG. Couldn't SALLY YOUNG carry a printed ballot as easily as a water bucket?"

In studying this catechism we were enabled to hold out till we came to the last question, when we found further opposition useless.

WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Statement of the Public Debt—Suggestions to the President Elect Regarding His Cabinet—Commissioner Wells' Report.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

That period which Secretary McCULLOCH and other financiers have been looking for, to wit—the period when the supply of gold in the Treasury shall not be much above the wants of the Government, will be foreshadowed, somewhat, by the next statement of the public debt. Twenty-three millions of gold having gone out on the 1st inst. to pay interest, the receipts from customs having decreased, and the Treasury being obliged to sell gold to get currency, all conspire not only to increase somewhat the public debt at the next statement, but to bring the gold balance of the treasury, taking out the certificates, to something like sixty-five millions. On the 1st of January, 1869, when $25,000,000 more go for interest, the balance will be reduced to nearly fifty millions.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Special Commissioner WELLS has nearly completed his annual report, and it will, I learn, be submitted to Congress at an early day of the session. It is spoken of as the ablest and most exhaustive he has yet made, a large portion of it being devoted to a full consideration of the tariff question in all its phases. Congress will have this report in ample time to enable it to avail itself of its arguments, facts and statistics, in case the tariff question should come up at the approaching session.

GEN. GRANT.

The usual routine of calls and business matters was observed at Headquarters to-day. Among those who paid their respects to Gen. GRANT was Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia. The President elect is now receiving numerous letters tendering advice and suggestions in regard to the Cabinet, most, if not all of which share a fate similar to the applications for office. Thus far he has been advised to appoint both ROBERT E. LEE and HORATIO SEYMOUR to positions in his Cabinet, for the reason that it would, in the opinion of the writers, have a very harmonizing and mollifying effect upon the people who opposed his election, and would, therefore, aid largely to give us peace.

THANKSGIVING.

The Departments will all be closed on Thursday by order of the President. The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order to-day allowing all the employes of that Department who could be spared to leave at noon to-morrow.

SUPERVISOR FOR LOUISIANA.

C. EATON CREECY, Esq., for several years Appointment-Clerk of the Treasury Department, has been nominated and confirmed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Louisiana, in place of JAMES R. WEST, appointment recalled. Mr. CREECY has filled the duties of his former position very satisfactorily. If he does all that he will find to do in his new position, considering his field of operations, he will have his hands full.

PERSONAL.

A dispatch from Lowell, Mass., to this city to-day pronounces the report of Gen. BUTLER's serious illness untrue. Among the latest Congressional arrivals are Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, and Representative CLARKE, of Kansas. The latter has the largest majority of any member elected on either side—about 17,500.

Gen. LIPPINCOTT, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, having been elected Auditor of the State of Illinois, will shortly resign his present position. He will be succeeded by his chief assistant, O. S. BUXTON, Esq., of New-York, who for many years has been the executive man of the doorkeeper's department.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

FOREIGN MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

The new postal convention between the Post Office Departments of the United States and Great Britain, was received to-day by Postmaster-General RANDALL, who approved it and then took it to the President for his signature. Being thus signed this Convention will supersede the one now in force, and go into effect on the first of January next. It is not materially different in its general provisions from the one now existing. Great Britain, however, has abolished the double, and will after that time charge only a single rate, while the United States will reduce the rates on newspapers, small pamphlets and periodicals. All postages will be divided between the two countries as at present.

RECOGNITION OF CONSULS.

The President has recognized ERNEST VAN BRAYSSEL as Consul of Belgium at the City of Washington; EDWARD COOPER, as Consul of Hayti at New-York, and B. C. CLARK, as Consul of Hayti at Boston.

THE COLLECTOR CAKE CASE.

It seems to be understood that nothing at present will be done with the case of Collector CAKE, of Philadelphia, nor does it appear from information derived in well-informed quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend his suspension under the Tenure of Office law.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral FARRAGUT arrived here to-night and is the guest of the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. John C. Howell has been ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the European Squadron. Capt. Joseph P. Sanford has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Hawley has been ordered to duty as Inspector of the Seventh Light-house District. Lieut.-Commanders A. B. McNair, Francis S. Brown and George W. Sumner will be ordered to the *Franklin* on the 1st of December next. Lieut.-Commander D. R. Cassell and Ensign William Watts have been ordered to the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*. Capt. Wm. E. Le Roy will be detached from the command of the *Franklin* on the 1st of December next, and placed on waiting orders. Capt. C. R. P. Rodgers will be detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the *Franklin* on the 1st of December.

The following officers have been detached from the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders:

Commander J. W. Shirk, Lieut.-Commanders E. R. Potter, H. D. H. Manley, J. H. Rowland, Ira Harris, Jr., George W. Coffin and William B. Hoff.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Franklin*:

Lieut.-Commander J. D. Marvin, Lieut.-Commander F. J. Higginson, from the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*; Lieut. Wm. H. Folger, from the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*; Ensign J. J. Hunker, from the Washington Navy-yard, and Midshipmen R. M. Thompson, C. W. Chipp, Alfred Elliott, H. C. Stinson, W. M. Cowgill and F. W. Wood, from the *Contoocook*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The times are not propitious for Mr. MARETZEK. He plays opera in two languages—indeed in three, for some of his artists are capable of the vernacular. He has regular Italian and regular German nights, but neither seem to prosper, albeit the performances, as we have had occasion from day to day to record, have been unusually excellent. Last evening "*Fra Diavolo*" was played. A smoother representation has never taken place in New-York. The orchestra was perfect; the chorus and the principal artists were competent and thoroughly up to their work. There was, notwithstanding, a poor house—not wretchedly poor, but poor for such an occasion. The *Zerlina* of Mme. ROTTER is her best part; and although the lady was somewhat out of voice last night, and compelled to be prudent, she sang the music admirably. Miss KATE MACEVOY made her *début* as *Lady Rochburg*, and sang quietly and pleasantly. Without much strength, she has a manner and method which will win her success. Mr. HABELMANN was admirable as *Fra Diavolo*, and won a merited *encore* in the introduced piece of the second act. RONCONI was, of course, immense as the English Lord. He sang the part in Italian, as also did Miss MACEVOY, as *Lady Rochburg*. Messrs. HERMANNS and DUBREUL were capital as the twin robbers.

To-night "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be performed, and a new tenor—of whom report speaks well—will make his *début*. We refer to Signor ALESSANDRO BOETTI. Mme. STATES is the *Amelia*.

Theatrical.

THE STADT THEATRE.

Last evening Mme. AUGUSTE VON BAERNDORFF appeared as *Lady Milford*, in SCHILLER's play of "Kabale and Liebe," a part which she sustained with a great deal of dramatic power. Mme. ANNA HAMANN-KLEIN played the part of *Louisa*, the real heroine of the tragedy, whose lovely character and sorrowful fate have drawn tears from thousands of eyes. Mme. BAERNDORFF is an actress of high excellence. Her manner on the stage is easy, her voice flexible and agreeable, and she has remarkably fine powers of personation. Mme. HAMANN-KLEIN is also an actress of great merit. Her personation of *Louisa* elicited frequent and well-deserved applause. Herr KNORR was not less successful in the part of the stern President, *Von Walter*. The play was excellently put on the stage, and was well sustained throughout.

THE CARSON WIFE MURDER.

Investigation in the Case by Coroner Rollins—Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses—The Husband Held to Answer.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of REBECCA CARSON, who died on Sunday morning from the effects of a brutal beating received by her at the hands of her husband, JOHN CARSON, at their apartments No. 608 West Thirty-eighth-street, as already reported. The following is the evidence as elicited before the jury:

T. M. B. Cross, M. D., sworn, deposed as follows: I am house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital; Rebecca Carson was admitted to Ward No. 18 of said hospital at half past two o'clock A. M. Nov. 22, suffering from a number of lacerated wounds of the head and also contused wounds of the head and body; she had hemorrhage at the nose, mouth and ears, and was pulseless; she remained unconscious until seven A. M. Nov. 22, when she died, never having recovered from the shock; a *post-mortem* examination revealed a fracture of the base of the skull, with extensive effusion in the middle fossa on the left side of the skull, also beneath the dura mater over the convolutions on the left side of the brain; the tissues of the scalp were infiltrated with blood; my opinion is that death resulted from an extensive effusion of blood which caused a compression of the brain.

Harriet Briorty sworn, deposed: I live at No. 608 West Thirty-eighth-street; deceased and prisoner have lived in the same house about three weeks, and occupied a room next to me on the first floor; during that time I have frequently seen deceased, and sometimes employed her to do washing; I considered her a sober and industrious woman; I have often heard her screaming in her room after the prisoner came home; in speaking to her about it she said that prisoner occasioned her to do so by his ill-usage; her screams were so frequent that we thought nothing of them; on Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, she came into my room and cleaned it up; about four o'clock the prisoner came home and could not get into his room; he left his basket and shovel at my door; he asked for the deceased, saying he had some money for her; I told him that she had requested me to say she had gone out to look for him, and in the meantime I took the shovel and basket to deceased; I told her that the prisoner said he had done pretty well and had some money for her; she replied angrily, saying, "He might have come and given it to me without telling everybody about it;" she asked me if he was drunk; I told her I did not think so; she said the prisoner had only given her a loaf of bread, and that he had a bottle of liquor under his head the previous night, drinking from it every now and then, and that she should either murder or be murdered that night; I advised her to be quiet, and even if he was under the influence of liquor not to have any quarrel with him at such a time; I left her and have not seen her since, dead or alive; shortly after I went into my room the prisoner came home; I heard that he had great difficulty in getting into his room, after which I went to market; I heard no disturbance in their room before I went nor when I returned; I retired about seven o'clock, and heard nothing more until next morning, when I was told by the neighbors that deceased had her skull broken through her husband's violence.

Ann Reynolds, being sworn, said: I live at No. 608 West Thirty-eighth-street, on the same floor, though not next to deceased and prisoner's room; I know little or nothing of them; have only spoken twice to deceased; have heard her scream several times when prisoner came home through the day; on Saturday last, between six and seven o'clock, I heard prisoner trying to get into his room and call deceased by name; I heard no reply, and finally he burst the door in, and after he got in deceased immediately began to scream; she did so three times in succession; about ten minutes later she screamed again and hallowed out "I am murdered," repeating the remark three times; I heard nothing more, being afraid to leave my room; about eight o'clock I heard the Police come into the house and go to the prisoner's room; I only saw them take him away; did not see deceased at all, nor did I hear any of the difficulty or fighting in the hall; after prisoner had been arrested I went to his room and just glanced at deceased, who was lying on the floor in the back bedroom, with her face covered with blood.

John W. Carside, sworn, stated—I am a Policeman attached to the Twentieth Precinct; on Saturday evening last I was informed by a person that a man had killed his wife at No. 608 West Thirty-eighth-street; I inquired more particularly about his knowledge of such an occurrence and found he was not positive about it, only that a woman had been heard to scream, and as her screams became fainter and fainter it was thought she must be badly hurt; at this time I was by the house, but fighting there is of such common occurrence that I at first thought little of it; however, I told the man to stand by prisoner's door until I returned, and not allow any one to go out; I ran to the Station-house and told the Sergeant in charge; the Sergeant and myself returned to the house and knocked at prisoner's door; prisoner asked who was there; I told him to open the door; he said "wait;" in about half a minute he opened it; upon entering the room prisoner stood about the middle of the floor; the stove was upset and a general upsetting of things was apparent; a pool of blood was on the floor, and a quantity of hair; I asked prisoner where deceased was; he said she was in the other room, and that he wanted to speak to her; I went into the bedroom, the door being closed, and found deceased on her knees, her body being bent backward, her head resting between two sticks of cordwood, and her back resting on an old pot; she was completely covered by a lot of rags; I at first could not see her head, it was so far bent back; the Sergeant and I removed her from this position, and found upon laying her out that she was still alive, though insensible; her body was entirely nude; her face and head was terribly swollen, bruised and bloody; the sergeant arrested prisoner, and I went for a doctor; he examined her, and at first thought she was dead, and in that condition I left her; subsequently the officer left in charge, I learned, reported deceased to be still alive, and then she was removed to Bellevue Hospital; I did not consider prisoner drunk, though he had been drinking.

Sergt. Thos. R. James corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

The jury rendered the following as their verdict: "That the said woman came to her death by fracture of the skull and compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of her husband, JOHN CARSON, at No. 608 West Thirty-eighth-street, on the 21st day of November, 1868."

Coroner ROLLINS accordingly remanded the prisoner to the Tombs for the action of the Grand Jury. CARSON is 38 years of age, a native of Ireland and a laborer by occupation. In answer to the charge preferred against him, he made the following statement: "I don't remember beating my wife. I was either drunk or crazy on Saturday night, and knew nothing about it until I awoke next day in the Station-house and was told about it." The deceased was 40 years of age and a native of Ireland.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Ante-Mortem Examination in the Case of John Carroll—Damaging Evidence Against the Policeman by the Eye-Witnesses.

Corner FLYNN having been notified yesterday that JOHN CARROLL, who was shot on Saturday night by Officer EDWARD BARBELET, of the Twenty-eight Precinct, in the alleyway of No. 638 Greenwich-street, as already reported in the TIMES, and he accordingly proceeded to hold an *ante mortem* examination in the case, when the following evidence was obtained:

John Carroll, of No. 638 Greenwich-street, testified: I have no hope of recovery from my wounds; on the 22d of November, about twenty minutes past midnight, I was in the alleyway of No. 640 Greenwich-street, and was standing talking to a woman; a little girl, aged about fourteen, was drawing water at the time, and a man came from the rear of the front house; I did not recognize him at first; he asked me "What the h—l are you doing there?" I answered, "Its none of your business;" without any more to do, he took me by the coat and pushed me, threatening also to strike me; he said he would shoot, and pulled out a pistol and fired; I ran away from him; I then knew him to be Officer Barbelet, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct; I never had any quarrel with him, and don't know why he shot me; after shooting me the first time, and I ran away, he followed me and fired again as I turned round; the bullet took effect in my mouth, and he arrested me and took me to the Police Station.

Ellen Donnelly, aged 13, of No. 638 Greenwich-street, testified: On Saturday night, about ten minutes before 12, I went out to get some water at the hydrant in the alley; I saw John Carroll and Mary Kerr coming up, and at the same time a man whom I knew to be a police officer came out of the gateway on the right hand side of the alley; he asked Carroll what he was doing there, and Carroll replied, "On business;" the policeman then struck Carroll, and the latter threw up his hand to protect himself, when the officer fired a pistol at him; Carroll ran away toward the yard, when the officer followed and fired the second time, which took effect in Carroll's mouth; a man came down from up stairs and ran to Carroll's assistance, when the policeman pushed him away and said he would take care of him; the policeman who shot Carroll and two others then arrested him; there was no one in the alley at the time of the assault and shooting except John Carroll, the policeman, Mary Kerr and myself.

Mary Kerr, of 638 Greenwich-street, testified: On Saturday night, near midnight, was in the alley of 638, conversing with the wounded man, John Carroll, when a man came out of a gate, and asked Carroll what he was doing there, when Carroll said, "I am here on business;" the man said, "I will know your business," and struck Carroll, who put his hand up to fend off the blow; the man threatened to shoot Carroll, who ran away, when the man fired at him; I went into the yard for assistance; while I was there I heard the report of a pistol; I then saw Carroll between a policeman in uniform and the man who shot him, and whom I recognized as a policeman; I am sure Carroll gave him no provocation for the assault and shooting.

The case was then adjourned, in order that further investigation might be made in the matter.

Officer BARBELET was arrested at a later hour by Coroner FLYNN, and held to bail. Charges have been made against him by Capt. DICKSON before the Police Commissioners.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mozart Nominations for Assistant Aldermen.

Nominating Conventions for the offices of Assistant Aldermen, were held by the Mozart Hall Democracy in the several Assembly Districts, last night, and resulted as follows:

Second District, Patrick Lysaght; Third District, Thomas H. Monaghan; Fourth District, Patrick McNamara; Fifth District, Isaac Robinson; Eighth District, Edward Walsh; Ninth District, Peter Culkin; Tenth District, Morris Shanney; Twelfth District, Thomas F. Daly; Thirteenth District, William Lamb, (the nominee of the Democratic Union Party;) Seventeenth District, Thomas Nolan; Eighteenth District, Michael Fay; Nineteenth District, John McCormick; Twentieth District, Hugh H. Moore; Twenty-first District, John Shelley.

Miscellaneous Nominations for Assistant Aldermen.

In addition to the nominations by the Mozart Conventions, candidates for Assistant Aldermen were nominated last night in the following Assembly Districts by the organizations named:

Third District, Thomas A. Monaghan, Dem. Union; Twelfth District, Thomas Higgins, Dem. Union; the Boys in Blue of the Thirteenth District indorsed the nomination of the Radical nominee, S. T. Lappin; Tenth District, James McGee, Radical Republican; Tenth District, Nicholas Seger, Dem. Union; Fifth District, Elwood Jones has received an irregular nomination; Sixteenth District, William Boyd was nominated by the Boys in Blue; Eighteenth District, Frank G. Kairns, Dem. Union; Nineteenth District, John McCormick, Const. Union; Seventeenth District, Thomas Higgins, Dem. Union.

Nominations for Aldermen.

The following nominations for Aldermen in the odd Aldermanic Districts were made last night by the organizations named:

The Thirteenth District Mozart Convention decided to make no nomination for Aldermen at present.

In the Eighteenth District, MARSHAL VOTE, Mozart.

Republican Nominations for School Trustees.

In accordance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee, Conventions of that party were held last night in the various wards to nominate candidates for School Trustees. The following nominations were made:

Fifth Ward, G. Terwilliger; Ninth Ward, James W. Farr, (present Trustee;) Eleventh Ward, Samuel Cregar; Twelfth Ward, Harvey H. Gregory; Thirteenth Ward, Joseph F. Ellery; Fifteenth Ward, Jacob Story, Jr.; Sixteenth Ward, John G. McNary; Seventeenth Ward, Martin V. Brown; Nineteenth Ward, James R. Davis; Twentieth Ward, Dr. Frederick Schuetz.

Tammany Nominations for School Commissioners.

The School Commissioner Conventions of the Tammany organization, were held last night in all the school districts, with the following results: First District, Timothy Brennan; Second, Wilson Small; Third, Dr. James A. Lewis; Fourth, John Kaiser, Jr.; Sixth, Leander Burke; Seventh, Thos. E. B. Hanks.

Miscellaneous Nominations for School Commissioners.

In addition to the Tammany Conventions, nominating conventions for School Commissioners were held last night, and resulted as follows: Fifth District, Philip J. McGuire, Democratic Union; Third District, S. B. H. Vance, Conservative Republican, (who is also the Radical Republican nominee.)

Tammany School Trustee Nominations.

The Tammany Conventions to nominate candidates for School Trustees were held last night in the various wards, resulting as follows: First Ward, William Kenney. Fourth Ward, Thomas White. Fifth Ward, Cornelius Quinn. Seventh Ward, D. J. Twigg. Eighth Ward, David S. Page, long term; vacancy, G. W. Van Voorts. Tenth Ward, Alonzo Truesdale, long term; Benjamin F. Schafer, for vacancy. Eleventh Ward, Edward Michling, full term; Richard O'Sullivan, vacancy. Twelfth Ward, Patrick Dunigan. Thirteenth Ward, James Mahon. Fourteenth Ward, Patrick Collins. Fifteenth Ward, Charles D. Brown, long term; vacancy, J. Walker Fowler. Sixteenth Ward, Arthur Ahmuty. Seventeenth Ward, John R. Hennessey. Nineteenth Ward, Timothy Daly. Twentieth Ward, Valentine Manck. Twenty-first Ward, Henry McCabe, long term; vacancy, J. H. Loomis.

Miscellaneous Nominations for School Trustees.

In addition to those reported elsewhere, the following nominations for School Trustees were made last night by the organizations named: Twenty-second Ward, Michael Groh, Democratic Union; Seventeenth Ward, Michael Hahn, Democratic Union; Tenth Ward, Hugo Gorsch, Democratic Union; Twenty-first Ward, G. W. Decker, Democratic Union.

Democratic Union Executive Committee.

This Committee held a private meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, to consider the situation. This organization is now evidently in a dilemma. The Convention adjourned without authorizing the Executive Committee to fill any vacancies that might be occasioned by one or both of the nominees for Mayor and Corporation Counsel withdrawing, and now that both of these nominees have withdrawn, and election day is so near, it is more than probable that no definite action will be taken. The report that the nomination for Mayor had been tendered to and accepted by SMITH ELY is pronounced a *canard* by the members of the Executive Committee. The Committee adjourned last night without taking any definite action.

Cigar Makers on Strike—Great Mass Meeting.

The large Turner Hall at No. 27 Orchard-street, was packed last night in floor, aisles and gallery, with cigar makers on strike. They represented both English and German nationalities, which form the bulk of their craft in this City.

Mr. CONRAD KUHNE, President of the German Union, was called to the Chair. He said that the present strike was not for higher wages, it was for the right to an organization which the Cigar Manufacturers' Association had sought to deprive the workmen of. To agree to return to work solely on complying with the condition of relinquishing a connection with their Union, would be a renunciation of their liberty. It would be mere slavery. The Union men are quite ready to return to work on the terms of the employers, if not required to degrade themselves. The manufacturers of other cities pay a good price for labor, and complain that New-York salesmen come to their neighborhoods and offer cigars at far below fair prices. Over 300 journeymen had lately left this City and found work elsewhere. A number, also, had commenced manufacturing for themselves. A quantity of small dealers here had contributed toward sustaining the strike, and, on every side, sympathy and encouragement were offered. The speaker then read several letters from parties inclosing money, and presented certain resolutions of the Central Executive Committee of the Cigar Makers' Unions Nos. 15, 87, 90 and 97.

The Central Executive Committee have power to receive proposals from the Cigar Manufacturers' Association as soon as they remove the obnoxious resolution passed by them on the 20th inst., and treat finally with them on the difficulty now pending.

Mr. SOLOMONS said that the manufacturers had sought to force upon the workmen what they had desired to avoid, but, like those who fired the first gun against Sumter in 1861, they had heralded their downfall. The speaker urged a firm stand, saying that the employers sought to crush the workmen, and that the latter must be firm or sink. He cited the case of the iron molders of Boston a few years ago, whose employers sought to give them starving wages. The former struck, and held out until half the employers failed and closed their shops. He urged upon those who could do so, to start coöperative shops, and send men out to peddle cigars, rather than give way to the Manufacturers Association. [Great applause.] A coöperative society, he said, had recently started in Westfield, Mass., for cigar-making, with great promise of success. This was the only sure way of setting capitalists peaceably at defiance. Mr. SOLOMON's speech was eloquent and forcible, and closed with great applause.

Mr. ISAACS, of the firm of STAHLESKY & GUEST, was next introduced as a sympathizing employer, who did not belong to the Manufacturers' Association. He said that the operations of his firm were small, and he regretted that he had not a wider sphere of action in endeavoring to do justice to workmen. He urged firmness and deprecated any violence, stating that as the small employers had given way the large ones would soon be compelled to follow. He offered to contribute toward sustaining the strike, and closed a lively address amid a storm of applause and three cheers.

Mr. KUHNE introduced a delegation of three from the German Cabinet Makers' Union, who presented an address to the effect that the united body, numbering 2,300 men, offered their sympathies and were ready to give material aid, if required. Two of the delegation spoke, and remarked that the fight of the cigar makers was also their fight, as the example set by them would strengthen all trades in maintaining their rights.

Messrs. KRUGER and AHRENDS also made speeches, urging a firm stand. They were followed in the same vein by Mr. CURTIS, President of the Brooklyn Cigar Makers' Union, who said that the men of his organization would give $1 a week to sustain their New-York brethren.

Mr. FRY followed. He advised his audience to seek other employments than cigar making, if possible. It was an unhealthy occupation, and induced consumption. It should be higher paid than other trades, but the contrary was the case. He said that the Manufacturers' Association was by no means composed entirely of capitalists. There were men among them who had not as much money as some of their workmen, but who sought, by joining it, to strengthen their credit. The new Internal Revenue regulation requiring the immediate payment of stamps by the Government, instead of allowing credit, as heretofore, would shut up several of their shops. They would not be able to pay for the stamps. He said that two bosses had lately left their Association, and a third had been expelled for giving the prices demanded.

Mr. KUHNE, in closing the proceedings, put the question to vote whether those present would not readily go to work on the manufacturers' terms of $1 a thousand additional till 1st January next, and $1 more until May, if the latter would rescind their resolution of employing no Union men. The affirmative was unanimous. The meeting then adjourned.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly report sets forth that:

The third week of November, which ended on Saturday, the 21st, was characterized, like the three preceding weeks, by a lower death-rate than had occurred in corresponding weeks of Autumn for many years past. There were 336 death in New-York last week, or 2 more than in the preceding week. There were 131 in Brooklyn, or 10 less than in the week preceding. The zymotic diseases destroyed only 52 lives, or 15.47 per cent. of the total list of decedents in New-York, and only 34, or 25.95 per cent. of the total in Brooklyn. This is the lowest amount of mortality that has been charged to these most preventable diseases since the Metropolitan Board of Health was organized. This comparatively small proportion of the ferment and foul-air diseases stands in striking contrast with the records of the first weeks of August last, for then upward of 51 per cent. of the mortality was caused by this class of diseases. Pulmonary consumption is charged with 61 death, (18.18 per cent. of the total,) and this disease, together with all inflammatory disorders of the respiratory organs, is charged with 133 deaths (39.58 per cent. of the total) in New-York. In Brooklyn these causes are charged with 26 (19.85 per cent. of the total) by phthisis, and 46 (35.11 per cent.) by the total group of respiratory diseases. This shows no increase of mortality by this class of diseases, yet in particular portions of New-York they did increase their fatal results in unventilated tenements. Infant mortality in New-York was the very lowest proportion and total yet experienced in the year. Only 76 infants died under one year of age, (22.62 per cent. of total deaths,) and the deaths of children under five years of age amounted to only 131 (38.99 per cent of the total) in New-York. In Brooklyn these periods of childhood lost in the first, 39, (29.77 per cent. of the total mortality,) and in the second, 61 children, (46.56 per cent. of the total.) The general death-rate in each of these cities, last week, was below 17 per 1,000 of the present estimated population. This compares favorably with the death-rates reported in the best policed cities of Europe the first week of the present month. London had a death-rate equal to 23 per 1,000 of its present estimated population of 3 126,635; the fourteen chief cities of Great Britain suffered a mortality equal to 24 per 1,000. Noticeable and fortunate as it is that the present is a period in which New-York has the lowest death-rate that has been experienced in many years, the fact that the mortality in particular sections of this City in even now vastly too great is also very noticeable. For example: In the Twentieth Ward, a well peopled and most important section, there were no less than 34 deaths last week in a population of about 70,000, and the average age of the dead there is 26 years. That ward extends from Twenty-sixth-street to Fortieth-street, and from Sixth-avenue to the North River, and it is plainly susceptible of being made one of the most salubrious portions of the City. Again, in the Eleventh Ward, in a population of about 65,000, and extending from Rivington to Fourteenth-street, and from Avenue B and the east side of Tompkins-square to the East River, there were 27 deaths, and the average age of decedents was 35 years, while in the Fifteenth Ward—overcrowded as it is at this season, with at least 30,000 inhabitants—there were only three deaths, and at an average age of 44 years. Whoever will carefully inquire into the unhygienic conditions that are associated with the premature deaths and preventable sickness in the districts and classes that suffer the high death-rates will find that a vast amount of comprehensive sanitary labor is still needed; for not only are tens of thousands in those tenement districts literally "cabined, cribbed, confined," and all the chances of healthy and comfortable living taken at a disadvantage, but even the local drainage and sewerage still remain inadequate and sadly defective. The statistics of birth and marriage registration in New-York during the same week were as follows:

Number of births certified by physicians 236
Number of still-births certified by physicians........ 34
Number of persons married, as certified by clergymen and Magistrates.................................354

A complaint against an obstruction in Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, of paving-stones and sand, was referred to the Street Commissioner.

A communication was received from a number of the residents of Astoria, complaining of exceedingly offensive odors proceeding almost continually from a fish-guano manufactory situated near the ferry-house.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, the 3d prox.

Children's Aid Society.

At the late regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., in the chair, C. L. BRACE, Secretary, the following reports were presented:

Found places and employment for 132 boys, 51 girls, 22 women, 19 men; total, 224 persons.

News-boys Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place—Lodgings furnished, 4,836; meals, 6,355; boys sent to places, 81.

Girls' Lodging-house, No. 125 Bleecker-street—Lodgings furnished, 1,179; meals, 3,348; girls sent to places, 33.

Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street—Lodgings furnished, 1,917; meals, 2,573; boys sent to places, 11.

Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh-street—Lodgings furnished, 1,135; meals, 1,265; boys sent to places, 2.

Thirteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 327 Rivington-street—Lodgings furnished, 1,692; meals, 1,403; boys sent to places, 8.

Childrens' Home, No. 125 Bleecker-street—Lodgings furnished, 18.

Total—Lodgings furnished, 10,807; meals, 14,944; boys sent to places, 135.

The daily average attendance at the 20 industrial schools was 2,025.

The nightly average attendance at the four reading-rooms was: Cottage-place Reading-room, No. 204 Bleecker-street, 80; First Ward Reading-room, No. 50 Trinity-place, 45; Sixteenth Ward Reading-room, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, 30; Thirteenth Ward Reading-room, No. 327 Rivington-street, 20. Total, 175.

The Society have opened another reading-room in connection with the Phelps Industrial School, at No. 357 Thirty-fifth-street.

The reports of the different agents and visitors were received, giving interesting incidents in their various missions, and showing the work of the Society to be prospering.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, has done much good in a quiet, unostentatious way. During the three months ending Nov. 1, 11,776 lodgings were furnished, 15,470 meals given, and 247 boys found homes. It will be seen that over eighty boys are found homes every month. We trust the friends of this excellent institution will remember them on Thanksgiving.

Recent Geographical Discoveries in Africa and Elsewhere.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held in the chapel of the Packer Institute, last evening, Judge GREENWOOD presiding. Dr. L. P. BROCKETT read an interesting paper on "Recent Geographical Discoveries in Africa and Elsewhere." The lecturer said that not less than a score of explorers had died in Africa from the assaults made by savages and by diseases peculiar to the regions through which they had been passing. He alluded to explorations which had been made in other regions of the world, including the Arctic, South America, Brazil, Australia and Asia. Indeed, in Asia the progress of geographical exploration had been thorough and rapid. Russian, French, English and American explorers were in the field, traveling in all directions, but Africa was the explorer's paradise. The explorations and discoveries during the last four or five years, with the names of the travelers, the routes they had taken, their misfortunes and successes, were then alluded to at length, and the routes pointed out on the map. Altogether, the paper was interesting, and as a racy history of a very important branch of science, was a success. The attendance was large, highly respectable and evidently attentive.

The Workingwomen of New-York in Behalf of Hester Vaughn, Under Sentence of Death in Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the last meeting of the "Workingwomen's National Association," the unusually large audience were aroused to a high degree of enthusiastic sympathy by an appeal from ELEANOR KIRK in behalf of the friendless girl now imprisoned in Philadelphia, under sentence of death for the crime of infanticide. Inasmuch as we have reason to suppose that Gov. GEARY believes her innocent, because of the absence of direct proof, and feeling confident that a united appeal to him will secure her pardon and release, we earnestly entreat your sympathy and assistance, as far as may be, in the good work of giving liberty and life to one whose death is unjustly determined. The extenuating circumstances of the case are, that the mother was, in midwinter, driven, forlorn and destitute, to a barren attic room where, freezing and starving, she gave birth to a child. The mystery is, not that the child died, but that the mother lived.

ELEANOR KIRK, SARAH F. NORTON,
CHARLOTTE I. LOZIER, LAURA A. BRONSON.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, there will be a public meeting at Cooper Institute for the purpose of furthering the interests of this work.

Probable Murder.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, JOHN FOX, residing in Atlantic-avenue, near Pearsall-street, Brooklyn, administered a severe beating to his wife. During the night her groans were terrible; but nothing was known of the matter until some neighbors called to see the wretched woman during yesterday, and found her insensible. Dr. ROONEY was called in during the afternoon, and he found Mrs. FOX in a very low condition. Her injuries were such that he pronounced them not merely severe, but dangerous, and he does not think she will live. Under these circumstances JOHN FOX was arrested last evening, at 8:30 o'clock, by Officers CADMUS and SPENCER, of the Fiftieth Precinct, and locked up for the night. He will be taken before Justice CORNWELL this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EVACUATION DAY.—In celebration of the anniversary of Evacuation Day, the First Division National Guard will hold a dress parade to-day. The Second Brigade of the Fire Department will also parade and be reviewed by the Mayor in front of the Clarendon Hotel.

INSPECTION OF THE POLICE.—Capt. COPELAND, drill-master of the Metropolitan Police force, has been inspecting portions of the command during the past few days, and will continue the work until every member of the Department in this City and Brooklyn has passed under his eye. The inspection is made with a view to a parade and review of the force, to take place week after next, on a day not yet named.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday and reviewed nineteen complaints against liquor dealers for alleged violation of the law. Of this number six were adjourned, one postponed indefinitely, and six dismissed. There were three acquittals and three revocations of license. The names of the last class mentioned are: EDWARD B. SIMMONS, No. 840 Broadway; Mr. KLEIN, corner Marion and Ralph streets, Brooklyn; EDWARD A. SIMONSON, No. 618 Broadway. The Committee on Applications recommended that 149 new licenses be granted, and the Board so ordered. Commissioner ACTON was present but took no part in the proceedings.

HOWARD MISSION.—A good time is expected at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, this afternoon, at 5 P. M. The butchers of the Communipaw Abattoir gave, last year, about $300 worth of their best meat. This year they expect to increase the donation, and will arrive at the Mission to make the presentation at 5 P. M. A company of the Little Wanderers will be present and sing. This, connected with a few short addresses, will make a very pleasant hour to all who can be present.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The fifth annual reunion of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New-York City and vicinity will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 10, at 5:30 o'clock. The President of the College, many of the eminent alumni both resident and abroad, and a numerous attendance generally of the graduates of this ancient institution of learning is expected.

OUTRAGE BY THE POLICE.—Detective VAUGHN, of the Central Office, and Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, arrested WILLIAM WINTERS, aged 26, on Friday last, he being accused of having taken a number of horses and cattle from residents of Hackensack, N. J. The prisoner was at once committed to a cell in the Oak-street Police Station, where he has remained ever since without examination before a Magistrate.

BOAT-RACE FOR $1,000.—Several amateur boatmen assembled along the Hudson River yesterday afternoon to witness a single scull race between WM. B. CURTIS, of the Atlantic Club, and Mr. WHITE, of the Gulick Club. The contest was for $500 a side, and the course was from opposite Fourteenth-street, a mile and half up the river and return. Mr. WHITE was the winner, passing the home boat three minutes ahead of his competitor.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 8 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the third story of the American Express building, No. 115 Broadway, occupied by C. B. SMITH, who sustained a loss of $200. The flames were occasioned by the falling of a grate. The offices on the floor below, occupied by the Erie and New-England Railroad Company and the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company, were also slightly damaged by water.

BLACK JOKE VOLUNTEERS.—A festive organization under the above title gave its fourth annual ball last night at Central Park Garden. It was crowded and lively. The spacious and brilliant scene of THEODORE THOMAS' past concerts received additional embellishment from the gay dresses of the feminine section of amusement seekers. The price was mild—one dollar. Enjoyment was therefore cheap.

TERRIBLE KEROSENE BURNING ACCIDENT.—About 6 o'clock last night, a kerosene-oil lamp exploded in the hands of Mrs. AGNES GALLAGHER, in her apartment, at No. 2 Dry Dock-street, when she and her two children were burned in a most dreadful manner. The mother and one of the children, an infant, are not expected to recover.

ENGLISH LITERARY PAPERS.—BRENTANO has received, by the *Russia*, his usual assortment of English literary papers, the comic journals, &c.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ELM-PLACE SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A grand musical and floral festival, for the benefit of the Elm-place Sabbath School, was held in Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT's Congregational Church, last evening, the house being comfortably filled by a fashionable and appreciative audience. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performances, and who acquitted themselves well, were Miss FRANC A. HAGER, pianist; Miss MARY LOUISE SEGUR, soprano; Miss JENNIE B. HAKES, contralto; Mr. S. H. MURLIN, tenor; Mr. J. M. WILDER, basso; and Mr. E. J. FITZHUGH, who presided at the piano. The programme included the following selections: Quartette, "Come where my Love Lies Dreaming;" piano solo, "Witches' Dance;" aria, "Infilici," Ernani; song, "Ya des Bergers," (The Village Maids,) Barbe Bleue; duett, "Suoni la Tromba," (Liberty Duet,) Puritani; piano solo, "Rigoletto;" hymn, "Marseilles;" duett, "Two Forest Nymphs." At 9 o'clock the Art Gallery, Floral Hall, and refreshment room were opened, and the scene was gay and festive, all present enjoying themselves in the most desirable manner.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.—The first anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, pastor, was held in the church last evening. The musical performances were rendered by Prof. E. C. PHELPS, Misses RICE and Mrs. SANGER, Mr. INSLEE and Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. J. W. CARRINGTON delivered two or three recitations. Mr. C. E. TUTHILL, President, read the annual report, from which it appeared that there are in the Association at the present time, one hundred and twenty members. Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, of the Elm-place Congregational Church; Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., pastor of the Church, and Rev. C. HALL EVEREST, of the Puritan Church, delivered eloquent and encouraging addresses, urging the young people to go on in their good work, holding up the hands of their pastor and making the church a blessing to the whole community surrounding it. The exercises throughout, were spirited and happy.

NEW-JERSEY.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon Officer HASKINS, of Hudson City, observed a man suspended from a tree, on Christ Farm, near Palisade-avenue. The unfortunate man was dead. He hung by a strip of old clothing, and his feet partly touched the ground. Deceased was respectably dressed, was five feet eight inches in height, appeared about 30 years old, and could not be identified. The three Hudson County Coroners were notified of the matter, and each put in an appearance about the same time. Coroner WHITE having arrived first, and taken possession of the body, commenced the inquest, but subsequently adjourned it to Saturday next.

SEVERE ACCIDENT IN HOBOKEN.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the trestle-works, Hoboken, by which one man was so severely injured that his life is despaired of. A coal train was being driven up the trestle-works on the Morris and Essex Railroad, Hoboken, and while rising the grade, the trestle-work gave way, precipitating the cars, laden with coals, to the ground. The engineer jumped from the train, and was unhurt; but a man named ALEXANDER BATES had his right leg cut off just above the knee. He was carried to the hospital, where the arteries were tied, and he was placed under the care of Dr. CHABERT. There are very slight chances of his recovery.

BURGLARY IN JERSEY CITY.—The Atlantic Hotel in Hudson-street, Jersey City, was entered yesterday morning by a party of burglars, who obtained admission by breaking into the rear entrance to HILLIER's drug mills, and then raising a plank which adjoined the hotel office. Mrs. J. B. RAE, proprietress of the establishment, on going down to the office in the morning, discovered that the iron safe had been broken into, and $300 in gold and silver abstracted. Burglars' tools were lying on the floor in all directions; $1,500 in greenbacks, in one drawer of the safe, were found undisturbed. Two of the police force and three watchmen parade that locality every night, and yet neither of them heard the noise made by the breaking open of the safe.

WARD CONVENTION.—The Democrats of the Fifth Ward, Jersey City, held a meeting at Purdy's Hotel on Monday, at which Mr. JEREMIAH SWEENEY was nominated as a candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, *vice* JAMES CASSIDY resigned.

PERSONAL.

The arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows—Gov. R. E. Fenton, of Albany; Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Hon. H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, and B. Buffum, of Providence, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. S. Campbell, United States Consul at Dresden, is at the Everett House. Gen. John A. Greene, Jr., of Syracuse, and R. E. Tyler, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut.-Col. Bernard, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. A. B. Cornell, of Ithaca, is at the Astor House. Gen. Burroughs, of New-Orleans, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. JAS. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Nov. 13, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herrick and family, Miss Williams, Mrs. Julia Stockbridge, Miss Lizzie Stockbridge, Chas. E. Stockbridge, Master Eddie E. Stockbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, S. S. Osbon, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Wilson, Wm. K. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison, Miss Mattison, W. P. Letridge and family, Francis G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Houghwort, L. W. Carryl, Gordon Grant, Jas. B. Williams and family, Chas. J. Coggill and family, W. B. Dayton, Rev. A. Z. Gray, Mrs. A. Z. Gray, Mrs. A. G. Zabriskie, Parke Godwin, Miss Minnie Godwin, W. A. Booth, F. A. Booth, T. L. Booth, Miss C. M. Booth, Mr. Henry Harrisse. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. Lehman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. W. Smith. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Lamson and family, C. A. Foote, Charles N. A. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bachelder, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perry. Brooklyn—C. S. Deming, Mr. H. A. Demming. San Francisco—Mr. Samuel C. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey. Providence—Mr. Fred. A. King and Miss E. G. King. Stamford, Conn.—Mrs. M. F. Merritt, Miss T. Merritt, Miss Addie Merritt, Mr. W. P. Welding. Springfield, Ohio—Godfrey N. Frankenstein, Mr. Cortenay Frankstein, U. S. A., Rev. Henry A. Jessup, wife and daughter, Miss Stena Carroll, Miss F. I. Everett.

Always in Order.

It can be used by a man, woman or child; and the work don't rip as that of some machines does. We have had our machine eight years; it has done all the sewing of our family, and a deal of stitching cloaks and sacques for our neighbors. Our Willcox & Gibbs has always been in order, and it does first-rate work to this day.—*D. R. Kaffeller, Onondaga, N. Y., May 28, 1868.—Adv.*

We will Teach our "Susy" to Say, "A blessing on Mrs. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. WINSLOW—as she is—the physical savior to the infant race.—[Extract from Rev. C. Z. Weiser's letter.]

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. — GORHAM MFG CO — Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y., treats with special prescriptions falling, loss and prematurely gary hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, and all diseases which destroy the hair. The Doctor cures moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars. Also, comedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces, and all eruptions upon the face or other parts of the body. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Phelan's Latest Improved Combination Cushions are applied to all the billiard tables in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Messrs. RICE have one of the largest and best houses in the country.

All Persons Who Use the Floral Tooth PASTE pronounce it the best article for preserving and whitening the teeth. Sold by druggists everywhere. J. C. RUSHTON, M'f'g Chemist, Broadway, cor. 25th-st.

All the Rage.—EXTRACT FRENCH LILAC for the handkerchief to be had at
J. C. RUSHTON'S, Broadway, corner 25th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HORTON—ARTHUR.—On Monday, Sept. 9, 1867, by Rev. L. H. King, C. E. HORTON, of Passaic, N. J., to Miss NELLIE M. ARTHUR, of the same place.

ROBB—THAYER.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, J. HAMPDEN ROBB, of New-York, to CORNELIA, daughter of Nathaniel Thayer.

DIED.

BIRD.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, O. WM. BIRD, aged 40 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, after a short illness, CATHARINE ADELIA, wife of Christopher Corley, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 27 West 46th-st.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 22, DAVID P. HALL, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HUGHES.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, JOSEPH HUGHES, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 47 Charlton-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M.

☞ Manchester, England, papers please copy.

HARTSON.—On Friday evening, Nov. 21, after a short illness, GEORGE B. HARTSON, in the 48th year of his age.

JEFFERSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, in the 44th year of his age, JOHN J. JEFFERSON, of the firm of Westerberg, Jefferson & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from St. Timothy's P. E. Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LANCHANTIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, at his residence in this City, JUSTE LANCHANTIN, Esq., aged 73 years.

Friends of the family and those of his sons-in-law, Capt. J. D. Usher and G. B. Gilbert, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral services from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MATTISON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, D. D., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from York-st. Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Oswego, N. Y., on Friday morning, for interment.

REYNOLDS.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 23, HENRY H. REYNOLDS, formerly of this City, in his 57th year.

Funeral services at his residence this day, (Wednesday,) the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

RITCH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, SUSAN J. CLARK, wife of John W. Ritch, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 118 East 45th-st.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, ELIZA CONGER, widow of Dr. S. RICHARD SMITH, and daughter of James W. Robinson, Esq., of Sing Sing.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THORNDIKE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, AUGUSTA, widow of James M. Thorndike, and daughter of the late Daniel B. Tallmadge.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother-in-law, No. 135 East 18th-st.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, WILLIAM WHITE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Americus Club, the Directors of the Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad, and the Order of F. and A. M. generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Central M. E. Church, South 5th-st., near 5th, on Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.—The Trustees employ no solicitors, and depending upon voluntary contributions, hope for generous offerings at this period. A family of nearly 300 are constantly maintained in the house—nearly 400,000 meals furnished during the year; average attendance in schools, more than 400; whole number of inmates provided for, 1,269.

On Thanksgiving the children will dine at 1½ o'clock. Out-door poor will have their dinner at 2½ o'clock.

Interesting exercises in chapel, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Contributions in money may be handed to either of the Trustees, or sent directly to the house, or through the Post Office. Donations of clothing, shoes, or articles of food will be sent for.

Please be particular to address HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

TRUSTEES, (who are also Incorporators)—Archibald Russell, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; R. B. Lockwood, Secretary; Charles Ely, Frederick G. Foster, D. Lydig Suydam, Marshall Lefferts, Morris K. Jesup, George F. Betts.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust.

It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL BRONZE
CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
JUST OPENED.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GORHAM PLATED WARE,
At Manufacturers' Prices.
Also,
FINE PLATED WARE, EXTRA QUALITY,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DR. DILLENBACK WILL BE IN HIS New-York office, No. 830 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on FRIDAY, the 27th of November. Persons suffering from long-standing Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases, all of which tend to Consumption, should lose no time in consulting him.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM.

A CHANGE OF THE PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION. MONTHLY INSTEAD OF SEMI-ANNUAL AWARDS TO BE MADE.

THE FIRST TO TAKE PLACE DEC. 1

The undersigned respectfully begs to state that the original plan of the DERBY ATHENÆUM, as set forth in its prospectus, has been changed as follows:

Instead of a semi-annual distribution of WORKS OF ART to the value of $100,000, for 100,000 tickets TO BE SOLD, a distribution will be made MONTHLY to its patrons, without regard to amount of sales. The number of tickets sold will, however, in no case exceed the amount stated. There will be but twenty-five hundred tickets sold for the first distribution, at $5 each, the purchaser in all cases receiving the full value of his money in the books purchased, which will be sold at the publishers' lowest prices. It will be observed that the new plan not only gives to the patrons of the Athenæum the same *pro rata* as the former plan, but the advantage of more frequent distribution of choice works of art. The first premium to be awarded will be JAMES M. HART'S "MEADOW LANDS," VALUED AT $2,500, now on exhibition at the gallery of the Athenæum, and so justly pronounced the best picture by that fine artist.

The award will positively be made on the 1st day of December next.

The next premium to be given to the customers of the DERBY ATHENÆUM will be SHATTUCK'S WHITE HILLS IN OCTOBER, VALUED AT $6,000.

This splendid painting will be awarded on the 31st of December next.

The change of plan has been decided upon at the instance and by the advice of prominent patrons of the ATHENÆUM, among whom are many of the clergy, artists, literati, and members of the religious and secular Press.

The ATHENÆUM will continue the sale of the choicest works of literature and art, at the lowest prices. The Fine Art Gallery will, as heretofore, remain open on free exhibition, and all the WORKS OF ART on view will be for sale, except those announced as monthly prizes.

Those of our patrons who have certificates for the original plan of distribution will enjoy an equal chance with all new purchasers in securing the monthly premiums. If any, however, do not approve the change of programme, and prefer to return their certificates, they will receive the amount due them in cash.

H. W. DERBY, No. 680 Broadway.

THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 258 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868.

WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, per steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55; C, O and D, 8:25; E and F, 8:05, and G at 8 o'clock A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 82 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

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NOW READY.

NO LOVE LOST:

A STORY OF VENICE.

By W. D. HOWELLS, author of "Venetian Life," &c.

12mo, cloth, gilt. $1 75.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York.

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THE FERRY-HOUSE MEETING.

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THE TALLANTS OF BARTON.

A Novel. By JOSEPH HALTON. Square 16mo, cloth. Price $1 25.

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In the various Countries of the World. Selected from the narratives of celebrated travelers. With 39 plates. One vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $2 50.

This book will be an excellent gift for a boy, but is not intended exclusively for that purpose, it being of general interest to all classes of readers.

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ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

The trade supplied by FELT & DILLINGHAM and OAKLEY & MASON, New-York.

CAUTION.—WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO the public that one CHARLES W. FISHER, who has hitherto solicited subscriptions for our periodicals, *The Atlantic Monthly, Our Young Folks, The North American Review*, and *Every Saturday*, is no longer acting under authority from us, and that we shall not recognize any receipt signed by him after this date.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
(Successors to Ticknor & Fields,)
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.
Nov. 21, 1868. No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

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BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
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Nearly opposite the New-York Hotel.

BRENTANO conforms with propriety
To all the good rules of society:
And he never "gives way"
On a Thanksgiving Day,
But opens his store until 12 o'clock,
And instantly afterward turns the lock:
And this he considers it right to state,
Lest customers (coming) may come too late.

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ONCE A MONTH.

A new Literary Magazine, unique in size and style, and first-class in every essential requisite; to embrace all the more popular features of the *Atlantic* and the *Living Age*.

Besides giving original articles from leading American writers, the editors will select with care and discrimination from English and Continental magazines and other publications, the best literary matter to be found. This will give them so wide a choice of articles that they can offer the readers of ONCE A MONTH the finest productions of the best writers for periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic.

While the lightness of a mere story magazine will be avoided, the editors will as carefully avoid the heaviness of political, financial, and polemic discussion. Fresh, racy, instructive, curious, progressive and imaginative articles will only be published.

SIZE AND STYLE—ONCE A MONTH will be a 16mo of 96 pages, double columns, and contain a large amount of reading. In size and style it will be unlike any of our magazines, and present a pleasing novelty to the reader that will be at once recognized as a desirable advantage.

Terms, $2 a year; 20 cents a Number.

The January number will be published on the 1st of December.

Trade supplied from New-York by AMERICAN NEWS CO. and NEW-YORK NEWS CO.; from Boston by NEW-ENGLAND NEWS CO., and from Chicago by WESTERN NEWS CO.

T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE MEXICAN;

OR,

LOVE AND LAND.

A new Poem, by JOHN M. DAGNALL. 16mo, tinted paper; 278 pages, 13 vignettes, fine cloth binding. Price $1 50.

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A FIRST-CLASS SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, Religious Family Magazine, with Phrenology, Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them;" Choice of Pursuits; Right Education and Training of Children, with best modes for Self-Improvement, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The volume for 1868 now complete; price, handsomely bound, $4. Subscriptions for the year 1869 received at $3, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 9th-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

FINANCIAL.

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

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COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

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PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

We know these bonds are a first-class security, and we sell them on their own merits. This road is now finished to Sacramento City. The net receipts are equal to more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROS., Bankers,

No. 14 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR

$75,000

CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

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J. M. WEITH & CO.,

No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of December next. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in consequence of the fire, removed to No. 135 Broadway, basement of the Home Insurance Company, until Trinity Building is repaired.

THOS. HALE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.

Eight p. c. Interest in Coin,

INDORSED BY THE

STATE OF ALABAMA,

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS,

n Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

For sale by

G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114⅞	115⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67..	111⅛	111¼
Coupon, 1881......	115⅝	115⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862.	107⅛	107⅛	10-40 Registered.	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅜	113⅝	10-40 Coupon....	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108½	108⅝	Gold............	134⅝	134⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅝	109	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99	99⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110⅝	111			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

SINKING FUND BONDS.

April and October Coupons Payable in New-York City.

THE COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED amount of above bonds at the low rate of EIGHTY (80) PER CENT. and accrued interest. THE SECURITY IS FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS. The road is about seventy-five (75) miles in length, connecting the railroads centering at Columbus, Ohio, with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Athens, Ohio, making a NEW and the SHORTEST LINE from the cities of Columbus, Toledo, Dayton Indianapolis, Chicago, and all points West to Baltimore and Washington City. The local business of the road will be very large; it passes through the celebrated HOCKING COAL FIELD, and large iron and manufacturing districts.

A large local subscription has been made, enough to GRADE, TIE AND BRIDGE the road, and the proceeds from the bonds now offered will be used solely for iron and rolling stock.

Applications for Bonds may be made at the Banking House of P. HAYDEN, No. 24 Nassau-st., and Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, where reports, maps, &c., may be seen.

P. HAYDEN, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

RICH. W. ROCHE, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF STOCK IN woolen mill property, situated within two hours of New-York. Par value, $100 per share. For particulars, inquire of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.

Assets, $5,450,231 34.

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—A HEALTHY, INTELLIGENT and pleasant American female, aged 11, can be had for adoption. Address Box No. 2, Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

We respectfully announce, that by order of Mr. E. W. BURR, Receiver and Trustee or the creditors of John A. Reed, we shall sell at auction, without reserve, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing until all is sold, the very large and valuable stock of superb, artistic and

SOLID GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS.

and other precious stones, now on exhibition at the store,

No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, New-York.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest EMERALD and SAPPHIRE ever imported; also the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines; RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner; jewelry of all descriptions of the latest and most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EAR-RINGS and SETS of new designs; also a specialty of SOLITAIRE RINGS and EAR-RINGS of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish. LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

Also, a number of FINE CABINET PAINTINGS and MOSAICS, GEMS by eminent masters. The GOODWILL AND LEASE OF THE PREMISES, with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES, viz.: SAFES by HERRING, AXMINSTER CARPETS, elegant carved and inlaid CASES and FURNITURE by HERTER, will be sold on last day of sale.

We assure the public that never before has so valuable a STOCK OF ARTISTIC WORK been offered at auction in this country.

Very respectfully,

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

The goods are now on exhibition as above until further notice.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., on the evenings of

FRIDAY, 27th, and SATURDAY, 28th November,

At 7½ o'clock each evening,

CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES.

The collection to be sold on Friday evening will consist of the works of, viz.:

Wertmuller,	Hamilton,	Veron,
L. R. Mignot,	Starkenburg,	Leickert,
Feuchsel,	Couturier,	Hertzog,
F. Borman,	Moormans,	Warren,
Gilbert,	W. Homer,	Coleman,
Brevoort,	Baird,	W. S. Young,
Blakelock,	De Braackleer,	Mario,
C. P. Cranch,	G. H. McCord,	A. F. Tait,
W. M. Brown,	Beaulieu,	and others.
G. B. Butler,	A. W. Warren,	
Jules Rosier,	Von Sebon,	

On SATURDAY EVENING, 28th November, the entire collection of our favorite artist,

Mr. C. P. REAM,

embracing his usual variety of Cabinet Pictures, richly framed, of Fruits, Flowers, &c. All of which will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday, 24th, till time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 82 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A general assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black walnut suites in damask and haircloth; valuable rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves; carved centre-table, oil paintings and engravings, damask window curtains, lace do., black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, mattresses, &c.; china, glass and kitchen ware. Particulars in catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Supreme Court.)

No. 138 4TH-ST.—The valuable three-story and extension brick dwelling-house, on south side, 155 feet west from Macdougal-st., with all modern improvements, high attic, white marble stoop and trimmings, two large wine vaults, two bath-tubs; all in good order. Maps at the office: permits given. Attorney for plaintiffs, Cyrus Lawton, Esq.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., superb Paris and Vienna fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, bisques, Bohemian glassware, inks, card-receivers.

At 1 o'clock.

By order of J. C. Barton, assignee of the Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company, silver-plated ware, embracing a general assortment of first-class goods and of exquisite designs.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

577 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

23 boxes fresh Malaga oranges.

44 kegs fresh Almeria grapes.

300 boxes Malaga raisins, Dehesa fruit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawtoJ21an.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

300 CITY LOTS AND PLOTS,

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, BARNS, STABLE, &c.,

AT

KEARNEYVILLE,

EAST NEWARK.

53 RAILROAD TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, FROM 5 A. M. TO 12 P. M. YEARLY.

COMMUTATION $60, ONLY 16¼ CENTS PER DAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, that choice piece of ground, with two dwelling-houses, barns, stable, &c., at Kearneyville, East Newark, known as the "Ogden Farm," divided into about 300 lots and plots, with abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, high land, the best of soil, having been used for many years as a market garden; bounded on the north by the New-York and Newark Turnpike, only 7 miles from Jersey City or Hoboken, and half a mile from Newark City, directly opposite the old "Lodi Hotel," on the south by the New-Jersey and Morris and Essex Railroads. This farm is only 400 feet east from the 200 lots sold on the "Kingsland Manor Plot," Nov. 19. Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF 500 LOTS,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK,

ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

AT 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, ON THE PREMISES.

SPECIAL TRAIN AT 11 A. M. FOOT CHAMBERS-ST. FREE PASSES AT BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S OFFICE, NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

By order of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the national armory, Springfield, Mass., MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

Small arms, various models,	Machinery,
Horse equipments,	Scrap steel,
Parts of artillery bits,	Old grindstones,
Accoutrements,	Gun stocks, various stages,
Parts of arms, various models,	Old vises,
Old tools,	Lot window frames,
Borax,	Sash and blinds,
Old rope,	One mowing machine,
	Horse carts,
Scrap iron, "wrought and cast,"	Tallow,
	One old shed, &c.

Catalogues giving quantity, &c., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the commanding officer.

J. R. McGINNESS, Brevet Major Commanding.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments,	and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—A large amount of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

19 iron-brass guns, various calibres.

1,419,000 pounds of shot, shell, &c.

8,411 muskets, carbines, rifles, &c., various models.

90,000 pounds of gunpowder.

31,775 lots of infantry accoutrements.

4,746 lots of cavalry accoutrements.

427 saddles.

715 curb bridles.

404 watering bridles.

422 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. Crispin, U. S. A. Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BERRIET, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Commanding.

FRANKFORT ARSENAL, BRIDESBURG, Penn., Nov. 14, 1868.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Allison's Ship-yard Dock, North Point, Jersey City, the two propeller tugboats D. S. STETSON and MATT WHITE, now lying at Elizabethport. Each boat has Nafie & Levy engines. Length of boats, about 68 feet each. Fresh water tanks, and all complete for immediate service, and sold only for want of use.

For full particulars apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, Real Estate and General Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

SIXTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon,

70,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during December, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, No. 36 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANK WORK,
JAMES M. DAVIS,
SAMUEL BARTON.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of FRANK WORK & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., on commission, at No. 36 Broad-st.

FRANK WORK,
GEORGE WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1868.

MR. J. D. SCHULTZ, JR., HAS AN INterest in our gold business from this date.

CHASE, McCLURE & Co., No. 17 Broad-st.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm.

Nov. 18, 1868. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE,

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $2 50; 24 pounds, $26.

Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, $1 50.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, And all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A LADY'S PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having 18 years' successful practice, guarantees relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST independent business and medical clairvoyant known; has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness and name. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

MILCH COW.—FOR SALE, A FINE, FRESH milch cow. Apply at private stable, No. 154 West 31st-st., or of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORITZ FRANK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON ROSENFELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK S. HOLMES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 88 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON VAN WINKLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of C. Olcott & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John S. Wright in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1868.

n18-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CARTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Carter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM ULLNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Ullner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Eugene Horton, of the town of Blooming Grove, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburg, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. SUYDAM, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James A. Suydam, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 10th day of November, 1868.

n11-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. FULLERTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Fullerton, of Union, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1868.

n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 506.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. ALDRICH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John H. Aldrich, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1868.

n11-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WOOD, GERSHOM LITTELL and VICTOR F. KNAPP, composing firm of Wood & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the joint and separate estates of George W. Wood, Gershom Littell and Victor F. Knapp, composing firm of Wood & Co., of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts jointly and severally upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, New-York the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868. D. A. SCOTT, No. 6 Law Building, Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

n25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEHL, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 30th day of October, 1868, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Wehl, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868.

n11-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW WESSON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew Wesson, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 9, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee.

n11-law3wW* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. FESSENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of October, 1868,—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles B. Fessenden, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n11-law3wW* No. 157 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levi Cook, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. HARDY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis H. Hardy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys for bankrupt, No. 162 Broadway, New-York. n25-law3wW*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of pastries and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for one day at No. 39 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Also, a first-class waitress wishes a situation in the same family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for one day at the same number.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c., or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker; and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 63 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls able and willing; one an experienced cook, baker, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork with waiting and assist in washing and ironing; City or country; best of reference. Call in the store at No. 225 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do a small part of the washing; or would engage as first-class cook in a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, QUICK SEAMSTRESS, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, work by the day or month; willing to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children; City reference. Apply for the week at No. 207 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 East 59th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands thoroughly English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; best of City references given. Call at No. 432 East 11th-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL who talks English and German, in an American family, to do general housework, or take care of children. Apply at No. 613 (new number) East 11th-st., near Avenue B, second floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to taking care of one child or waiting on a lady; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or chamberwork, or assist in the washing in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 419 8th-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or fine washing; not long in this country; has good reference from the best of families at home. Can be seen at No. 247 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant or invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 605 2d-av., corner of 33d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FAMILY sewing by the day, week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 202 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on two sewing machines; has good reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, (Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take charge of children; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment, a position in a widower's family; where there are children preferred; the best of reference; a pleasant and refined home is all that is required. Address REFINEMENT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid and sewer; would assist with washing; understands her business; has best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTAble woman, a situation; is willing to take care of an invalid or do the work of a small family; understands all kinds of work well; wages no object; best of reference. Inquire at 14 Ridge-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family and gentlemen, at her own house; gentlemen's washing and plain washing done at seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the rear house, Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended; no objection to travel; has been three years South. Address P. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 27th-st., third floor back.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a first-class family, or would do cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO DO washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at 261 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; would do a little washing, if required; good reference given. Call at No. 408 3d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with fine washing and ironing; over three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 873 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 158 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; no objections to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 401 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk; no objection to country. Call at No. 132 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as good cook and to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at 875 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 38 Downing-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 240 East 29th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; four years' City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family in the City; good reference. Call at No. 235 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress; City reference. Call at No. 242 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to cook, wash and iron, and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, AS nurse and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 240 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundry maid. Can be seen at No. 31 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to cook, wash and iron; best City reference. Can be seen in the store 311 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 230 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. No. 124 West 19th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WASHING.—FAMILIES WISHING THEIR washing, ironing, fluting and bleaching done to satisfaction, in small or large quantities, taken from any part of the City of New-York or suburbs, and returned punctually, address LAUNDRESS, West Hoboken, N. J., Post Office.

NOTHING MENIAL.—A LADY WOULD like to superintend the household of a gentleman with children, or as companion to a lady. Address for two days, MARIE, Station D, Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; understands all kinds of French fluting and polishing and laces; will go to any part of the City for them. Call at No. 687 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor, back room. Mrs. THOMPSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman; can do all kinds of English and French cooking, meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams; excellent baker; bone; lard; has the best four years' City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble married woman and her daughter; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do up-stairs work, or take care of children; have the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of French, English and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, cooks, washers, ironers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; is a good cook, bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 291 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as cook in a small family; understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 339 1st-av., near 20th-st., in the liquor store.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, CITY or country, by a respectable woman; she thoroughly understands her business; flute and do up fine muslins nicely; or as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a small, private family; can be well recommended. Call or address C. H., No. 402 West 19th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; best City reference given. Call at No. 432 East 11th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has excellent City references. Apply or address No. 81 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOmen as first-class cook and assist with the washing; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer or laundress; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 401 West 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant American girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing; understands her business and has good references. Call at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork or do sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in the washing; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 409 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 416 East 23d-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO GO INTO SOME families to do plain sewing and make up hats in every style, or take sewing to her house, at a very moderate price. Call or address SEWING ADVERTISEMENT, No. 134 West 19th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent driver; reference given which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Address W. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found sober, very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man who understands his business; highest reference as to honesty, temperance and capability. Address COACHMAN, at grocery corner 12th-st. and University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a steady, sober man; understands the care of horses and is a good milker of cows; has good reference from last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; is thoroughly capable; in City or country; wages $17 per month; would make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address C. Y., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; also, the care of furnace; will be found sober, willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single man; understands the treatment of horses; is a good milker; can drive if required; has first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable man, thoroughly competent, with good character. Address WAITER, No. 545 Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Protestant, a situation; no objection to any part of the country; has good City references. Address E. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACCOUNTANT OF TEN YEARS' EXperience, thorough, well qualified and reliable in all respects, wants a situation as book-keeper, cashier or some similar position; can give his services now or one or more months hence; is willing to go to any part of the country; voluntarily resigned position last held by him for four years as cashier, &c., of one of the largest manufacturing companies in this State; will furnish best of City references. Address W., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a number of first-class servants, ladies' maids, dressmakers, nurses, waitresses, excellent cooks, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, French, German, &c., for excellent situations.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS WHO UNDERstands French and music, to reside in a family on the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City. Address with terms, R. W. T., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress; City reference required. Call at No. 152 West 47th-st.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A capable German or English girl; references required. Apply at No. 315 West 14th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS.

FORGED NUTS.

FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED,

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.

T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York City.

SAFES.

A SAFE FOR SALE.

Herring's best burglar-proof COMBINATION LOCK.

Apply at basement, No. 64 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REcent fire in Trinity Building we have made temporary arrangements to have papers for us left and inquiries for us made at the office of the Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway. BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Post Office Box No. 1,608.

Nov. 24, 1868.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, are requested to meet at No. 44 City Hall place, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops from our shores. P. S.—Cockade on hat; no side arms. Gen. R. RAYMOND, Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

CENTRAL MARKET, BROADWAY, 48th-st. and 7th-av., will be opened for business on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and every day and Saturday nights thereafter. Most of the stands being already taken, market-dealers desirous of obtaining the few remaining must apply at once.

RUSSET AND PIPPIN CIDER FOR SALE, racked and prepared for bottling; also, Newtown pippin apples, in small or large quantities, packed for exportation. Apply to R. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, North River, or No. 218 5th-av., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT ...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE.....LEMAITE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....Nov. 26 | TRIPOLI.....Dec. 10
SAMARIA.....Dec. 3 | PALMYRA.....Dec. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA.....2,980 tons.....Nov. 25, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Dec. 2, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,935 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)
.....TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Dec. 12

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	35	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19
IOWA.....Dec. 5 | HIBERNIA.....Dec 26
CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12 | EUROPA.....Jan. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $180.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $25; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 25 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer to connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region in Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 19 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERIMAC, Capt. L. F. TINKHAM, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
BERMUDA CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 1,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY SATURDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. KNOX, Dec. 10.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MACDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., precisely.

The North American Steamship Company will dispatch the
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Nov. 28
RAPIDAN follows.....Dec. 5
BIENVILLE follows.....Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows.....Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight taken on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamship
ALABAMA, Capt. J. LINDEMANN,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. No new receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

The splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship FLORIDA will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, and HUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 69 West-st.

Cabin passage $30.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days.

The elegant sidewheel steamship BALTIMORE, Capt. D'WAKER, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

FINE TABLE-CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,

OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN

MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN,
MOIKE ANTIQUE,
ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION,
OLYMPIQUE, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 899 BROADWAY.

MACY. MACY.

NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No. 62 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job lots from auction this week in Millinery Goods. We cut lengths at Piece Prices.

EDWD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from Bowery.

LADIES',

MISSES', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, and low prices, at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
KLEGER'S,
Nos. 886 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of RICH FRENCH CLOAKS, IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH, OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,108 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Broadway hats; new styles this day. Children's hats at reduced prices. Mantilla velvet half price. Mourning bonnets. Hats sent by express. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Looms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 9 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 12th Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
R. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-ave., near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISKE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS.
No. 320 West 34th-st.
New term opens MONDAY, Nov. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision o. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDER, D. D., of Christ Church, Riverdale.
Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 27 William-st., or HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 42 Lexington-av., or MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. SOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $200 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 158 Broadway, or address Principals.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical SCHOOL of Dr. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 220 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FRONT Rooms on the second floor to let, without board, at 13 University-place; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 56 (OLD NUMBER) EAST 25TH-ST., near 4th-av.—Large front room on the second floor, and reception-room, to let with board.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

TO COLLEGE STUDENTS AND CANDIDATE TEACHERS.

Instruction and Examination for Certificates.

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH TUTOR of established reputation, and having the *full confidence and support* of the chief professors of Columbia, Yale and Harvard Colleges, and of a large body of the clergy, can attend to a few more pupils, ladies or gentlemen, at his office on Broadway, or *by correspondence.*

A very considerable number of principals of schools have agreed to accept *his certificates as sole proof of qualifications of assistants.*

A plan has been organized for examining candidates *at a distance.* For full particulars and references apply (with stamp) to D. L., No. 262 West 20th-st., New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, (FROM PARIS,) of good family and education, who holds diplomas of three academies of France, and has experience in teaching, wishes to give French lessons in schools or private families; moderate prices; the best references given. Apply in person or by letter to C. B., No. 55 St. Mark's-place.

A GERMAN LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and French fluently, and is a teacher of music and drawing, desires a position as governess or companion in a good family. Address No. 61 East 22d-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS MUSIC teacher in a school, by an English lady accustomed to teaching. Address J. H. C., No. 263 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500.—REWARD.—LOST—WEDNESDAY evening, Nov. 18, when leaving a reception, on Madison-av., near 31st-st., a CLUSTER OF DIAMONDS, arranged in the shape of a heart, on a gold setting with a miniature on the reverse. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to No. 42 West 34th-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE FOR Loose hundred shares Erie Railway Company stock, No. 74,620, dated 16th October, 1868, in the name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The public are cautioned against receiving the same.
HOWES & MACY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO REST—WITH BOARD, A LARGE AND pleasant second-story room, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, corner 2d-av. Location and accommodations in every respect desirable. Best references given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DELIGHTful rooms for married or single gentleman, with superior board and privilege of parlors; house first-class, brown-stone; unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—TWO ENTIRE floors to let, en suite or singly, beautifully furnished, with every convenience; also pleasant single rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; references given and required. Apply after 2 o'clock.

A LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, where tuition in the English branches for beginners would be taken in part payment for board; reference given. Address D. G. L., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOMELY furnished front room, over parlor, wishes to rent it to a gentleman who desires first-class accommodations in every respect; conveniently located. Address FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH superior board, a large front room, with small room adjoining, second floor, in a quiet family. References required.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and delightfully located front rooms for a few desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; references required.

NO. 358 9TH-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.—To let, with board, a good-sized furnished front room, to one or two gentlemen; also a single hall room. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. No. 113 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with board, in the first-class, elegantly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A THIRD STORY BACK ROOM, FURnished, with closet, &c. Also, a hall bedroom. The house warmed by furnace. Inquire at No. 109 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A HANDsomely furnished house in a very desirable locality in the vicinity of Irving-place, will let a choice of rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 133 East 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A large handsomely-furnished front room; to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 42d-st.

NO. 44 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; also, single rooms with board.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRable for Southern or European families arriving in the City, with board or private table. No. 52 University-place.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST.—NEW NO. 113—One entire second floor to let, with or without private table; also, nicely furnished third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, en suite, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 52 Union-square, one door above 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SMALL FAMILIES A furnished house, entire, with board, between 30th and 40th sts., and Park-av. and 6th-av. Address S., Box No. 2,568 Post-office, for further particulars.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, ALSO BACK parlor may be obtained with board in a private family at No. 331 West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHOICE OF ELEGANT FURNISHED Rooms to let, en suite or single, without board, to gentlemen. No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 4 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table if desired.

NO. 49 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with first-class accommodations for board. Unexceptionable references.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, a furnished room, with bedroom adjoining if desired; private family.

AN EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM, on third floor, facing south, to be let with full board; table board at $10 per week. No. 15 West 24th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE, WITH OR without board, at No. 27 West 26th-st., near St. James' Hotel.

TWO GOOD-SIZED, AIRY AND PLEASant bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 34 4th-av.

ON 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to H. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A WISE STEP.

Go and see the choice lots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, Rutherford Park, N. J.

N. B.—These lots are located AT THE DEPOT, and are sold at PRIVATE SALE ONLY, to desirable parties.

Persons applying at once will secure choice of location.

For terms, &c., apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
C. BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., or
R. H. BURROWS, Supt. at the Office of the Company, Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND country residences of variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Central sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. B. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN ORANGE, NEW, GOOD location, near depot, eleven rooms, handsomely finished, gas-pipes, furnace, &c., half acre, very desirable; will exchange for property of less value; price $11,500; terms easy. For particulars address S. WILSON, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEWARK, N. J.—118 building lots and piots, situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Apply to W. EASTMAN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—TWENTY acres, with neat buildings, orchards, grapery, greenhouse, trout pond, &c.; twenty miles in Westchester. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat, 31 acres; price $2,500. Particulars sent by F. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 56th-st., 4-story brown-stone, very complete	$56,000
West 56th-st., 4-story brown-stone	50,000
West 53d-st., 4-story brown-stone	44,000
West 51st-st., 4-story brown-stone	45,000
West 52d-st., 4-story brown-stone	36,500
West 53d-st., 3-story brown-stone	25,000
West 30th-st., 3-story brick	25,000
West 38th-st., 4-story brown-stone	40,000
West 38th-st., 3-story brown-stone	32,500
West 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone	18,000
West 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone	18,000
West 26th-st., 3-story brick	16,000
West 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone, north side	21,000
East 34th-st., 3-story brick	15,000
East 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone	14,000
East 44th-st., 3-story brown-stone	17,000
East 44th-st., 3-story brown-stone	21,000
Madison-av., 4-story brown-stone, complete	50,000
Madison-av., 4-story brown-stone	41,000
Lexington-av., 3-story brown-stone	27,500

$50, $75, $100 to $250 and upward,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, 20x50, four story, basement and French roof, (location unsurpassed,) built in the most substantial manner; furnished twenty months since; lot 20 feet with Mews, situated at No. 111 East 64th-st., and within a short distrnce of Central Park; terms made easy if desired. Apply to the owner and builder, WILLIAM DAVIS, No. 134 East 71st-st., or No. 55 William-st., corner of Pine.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant house, newly furnished; lot and stable if wanted. Also, house and lot, 20-feet brown-stone house on Madson-av., Murray Hill, very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK—FINE corner lot, 34x110 and 75x100 out street; also, desirable plots and single lots, 45th to 59th and 138th sts., and on 68th, 87th, 88d, 89th and 45th sts., near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK house for sale, with sixteen lots, located on the north side of 81st-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. The property will be divided if desired. For terms apply to E. KILPATRICK, 77th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR THREE-STORY BRICK tenement-houses Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639 5th-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIX LOTS IN ONE PARcel, situate on 152d and 153d-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 26x99.11; south side 153d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT 400 LOTS, IN one body, located in Brooklyn, between Fulton-av. and Broadway. Price $500 per lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 286 6TH-AV.

NO. 30 UNION-PLACE.—TO RENT, TILL May 1, 1869, basement, suitable for a physician; parlor floor (three rooms); second floor (three rooms,) singly or together, suitable for millinery or fancy goods. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A VERY DEsirable three-story high-stoop brick house, located on 79th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Part of the furniture may be bought at a great bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET in Harrison-st., very near the Brick Church Station. Apply to G. W. THORP, No. 380 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, at No. 237 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; size, 17x45; rent, $1,000 a year. Apply to J. REDMAN, No. 1803d-av., corner 52d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE; 7 YEARS old, perfectly sound without a fault; particularly suitable for a City express-wagon or Truck. Price, $250. Also a Sorrel Bay Pony, (Canadian,) stylish and good driver; suitable for a phaeton; perfectly quiet; can be driven by a lady; would make a fine saddle pony for a young gentleman. Price, $175. Can be seen at BENNETT & DAVIDSON'S, opposite the county buildings, Flatbush, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old, sound and kind, and a light express or grocery wagon, with harness, &c. Apply at Express Office, No. 67 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITHOUT RESERVE, three fine young horses; a very large 17-hand horse, a stylish 16-hand 3d black horse, also a 15½-hand bay horse, all sound and kind, at No. 422 West 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with trap blocks 39th-st., from 1st to 3d avs.

2d. For building sewers in 1st-av. from 120th-st. to and through 121st-st. to and near 2d-av.

3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. corner of Cottage-place and West Houston-st., in a line directly opposite to West Houston-st.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 77th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

6th. For building sewers in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.

7th. For building sewers in Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts., in Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts., in Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and in Church-st., between Lispenard and Walker sts.

8th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks on north side of Morton-st., from Washington to West-st., and on south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. to the S. E., and from the N. W. to the S. W. corners of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.

10th. For relaying and making full width crosswalks across West-st. from the north side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 3.

11th. For building sewers in 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between the 4th and 5th avs.

12th. For building a sewer in 3d-av. from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

13th. For building sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts., and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs.

14th. For building sewers in 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 134th st. to 3d-av., and in 126th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 39 h-st., from 1st to 2d avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

2d. Both sides of 121st-st., from Avenue A to 2d-av.; also both sides of 1st-av., from 12 th to 123d-st.

3d. Both sides of 45th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

4th. The easterly side of Hancock-st., from West Houston to a point half way to Bleecker-st.; also both sides of West Houston-st. from Congress and Hancock sts. to a point half way to Madison-st.

5th. Both sides of 77th-st., from 4th to Madison-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

6th. Both sides of 83d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also both sides of 84th-st., from 4th to 5th-av. and the easterly side of Madison-av., from 84th to 85th-st.

7th. Both sides of Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; also both sides of Waverley-place from Christopher to West 10th-st.; also both sides of Watts-st., from Sullivan to Varick-st.; also both sides of Church-st., from Walker to Lispenard-st.

8th. North side of Morton-st., from Washington to West-st.; also, south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. Both sides of West 10th-st. and both sides of Waverley-place to a point distant half the block in either direction from the

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Proceedings Yesterday in the Supreme Court and in the United States Circuit Court.

A Stay of Proceedings on the Order of Judge Sutherland Appointing Henry E. Davies Receiver.

In the Supreme Court an order was made by Judge BARNARD late on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, and was issued yesterday, staying all proceedings on the order made by Judge SUTHERLAND on Monday night, appointing Judge HENRY E. DAVIES receiver. It is understood that the defendants in the suit, in which AUGUST BELMONT is plaintiff, proposes to appeal from Judge SUTHERLAND'S order, to the Supreme Court General Term. After much effort it was found to be impossible to obtain a copy of Judge BARNARD'S order.

On the application of MR. CHAS. A. RAPALLO, counsel for AUGUST BELMONT, Judge SUTHERLAND granted an order yesterday morning requiring the defendants to show cause this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, why Judge BARNARD'S stay of proceedings should not be vacated. The settlement of the order appointing Judge DAVIES receiver, is set down for 9 A. M.

Below we give the complaints in two new suits, which were commenced yesterday afternoon, as follows:

The Erie Railway Company vs. Richard Schell, Daniel Drew and Frank Work—The Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, complains and alleges—1. That at various times during the months of February and March, 1868, actions and other proceedings in equity were commenced in this Court by the defendants Frank Work and Richard Schell, and by the people of the State of New-York, and by other persons, against the Erie Railway Company and its directors, and against the defendant Daniel Drew, who was then Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company. 2. That in such action and proceedings it was alleged by the plaintiffs therein that the defendant Drew, in combination with other persons then controlling the affairs of the said Company had caused certificates of stock in said Company to be issued largely in excess of the amount authorized by law and for fraudulent purposes, and it was prayed of the Court that all such issues of stock might be restrained for the future, and that the stock so issued in the past might be retired and canceled. 3. That the action brought as aforesaid, by the People of the State of New-York, as well as the other actions and proceedings aforesaid, was brought at the instigation and under the control of the defendants, Richard Schell and Frank Work, and that after the said actions and proceedings had been carried on for some time, the said Schell and Work proposed to the defendant, Drew, and to sundry other directors of the Erie Railway Company, to negotiate a compromise, and to effect a discontinuance of all the proceedings. That a compromise was accordingly arranged between the defendants, Schell and Work, on one side, and the defendant, Drew. John T. Eldridge, then President of said Company, and Henry Thompson, then a director of said Company, on the other side, by which it was agreed that the three last-named persons should procure from the said Company the sum of $429,250, to be paid to said Schell in satisfaction of his claims, and that thereupon the said Schell and Work should procure a discontinuance of all the actions and proceedings hereinbefore mentioned. 5. That the motives which led to the said compromise were not upon either side founded upon any consideration looking to the welfare or prosperity of the plaintiff, and there was no advantage to be gained by this plaintiff from any such settlement, inasmuch as the defendant, Drew, was liable to repay to this plaintiff all the advantages that might have been recovered against it in the said actions and proceedings, and was abundantly able to pay the same, and, so far as the expenses of conducting the litigation were concerned, said compromise did not relieve this plaintiff therefrom in any degree, but the object of said Drew in effecting such compromise was to throw the burden of his acts upon this plaintiff; the object of the said Eldridge was to secure immunity to himself in effecting an arrangement as hereinafter stated for the benefit of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company; and the said Thompson also had a private object to gain, contrary to the interest of this plaintiff. 6. That the defendant Schell was, at the time of making the said agreement, well aware of the motives which actuated said Drew, Eldridge and Thompson, and well knew that the same was made in fraud of this plaintiff. That the compromise above described was finally effected on or about the 2d of July, 1868, by the votes of said Drew, Eldridge and Thompson, who constituted a majority of the Executive Committee having charge of this plaintiff's affairs, and without the consent, concurrence or approval of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., the other members of said Committee, and the only members who had not a personal, private and pecuniary interest in the transaction; and the said sum of $429,250 was accordingly paid out of this plaintiff's treasury to the said Schell, for which he gave the following receipt, now on file in the office of the Company as a voucher:

Received, New-York, July 2, 1868, of the Erie Railway Company four hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, in full settlement of my controversy with the Erie Railway Company, and all suits connected therewith.
$429,250. [2 cent stamp.] RICHARD SCHELL.

Annexed thereto is the following approval:

Approved. JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, President.

That shortly after the payment of this money, the actions and proceedings aforesaid were discontinued. That the defendant, Frank Work, in accordance with an arrangement previously made between him and said Schell, in consideration of the use of said Work's position, for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff and of procuring the payment of the said money, received from said Schell $150,000 out of the same. That by further agreement between the defendants and said Eldridge and Thompson, it was arranged that this plaintiff should be made to purchase $5,000,000 of its own stock from said Schell and his friends, (who were in this negotiation called the Vanderbilt party,) and also $5,000,000 of bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, of which said Eldridge was President, at the rate of eighty per cent., and that this plaintiff should also guarantee payment of the interest on such bonds, and that such agreement was communicated in writing by said Eldridge, as President, to the Board of Directors of the Company, in the following terms: "That, as part of the settlement, it has been arranged to relieve Cornelius Vanderbilt and other persons of five millions of their stock and give them two seats in the Board. Also that the Erie Railway shall purchase from the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company at 80, $5,000,000 of their bonds, the interest of which is to be protected by the Erie Company, under the contract, and that the contesting parties are to take of the Erie Company in the settlement $1,250,000 of Louis bonds at the price paid for them." That as a part of the settlement it was further arranged that Mr. Drew should retire from the Board and Treasurership, and should pay the Company for a discharge and release under his contract the sum of $540,000, with interest adjusted to the day of settlement. 8. That at the meeting at which this report is made Mr. Drew offered to pay, and in pursuance of the arrangement so reported by said Eldridge, resigned their offices as directors, and James H. Banker and John Steward, the persons designated in that behalf by the Vanderbilt interest, were elected in their stead; and at the same meeting, in pursuance of the preconcerted plan between said Eldridge and said Drew, Mr. Drew made a written communication, previously prepared, dated July 10, 1868, in which Mr. Drew offered to pay to the Company, in cash, the sum of $545,000, less the interest coming to him up to the day of settlement on his loan to the Company from the repayment of said loan, if the Company would release him the fifty-four thousand shares of co-ymon stock and the proceeds thereof, and also release him from all claims and causes of actions; and said proposition was accepted by the Board, and the President and Treasurer were, at the same meeting, directed to carry it out. 9. That this plaintiff never received any consideration for the money paid as aforesaid, but the same was obtained from the funds of the Company by means of the defendants for their own purposes, and without conferring any benefit on this plaintiff.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for the said sum of $429,250, with interest from July 2, 1868.

FIELD & SHEARMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The following is the complaint in the other suit:

SUPREME COURT.—The Erie Railway Company vs. August Belmont, Ernest B. Lucke, Richard Schell, Daniel Drew and Frank Work.—The plaintiff complains and alleges: 1. That the plaintiff is a corporation, created under the laws of the State of New-York, and having for its principal object the construction and maintenance of a railway in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. 2. That the plaintiff's capital is divided into several hundred thousand shares of stock, of the par value of $100 each. 3. That the defendants, Richard Schell, Daniel Drew and Frank Work, are stock speculators, who have for many years been in the habit of buying and selling railway shares on speculation, and have, in particular, speculated largely in Erie Railway shares. 4. That in the months of February and March, 1868, the defendants Schell and Work, in combination with other persons, entered into an immense speculative operation in Erie Railway shares, in which they invested several millions of dollars, mostly borrowed money; that the defendant Drew was engaged in a speculative operation in the same stock, in an opposite direction; and that the course of the stock market was such as to make it inevitable, in the absence of any interference by the Courts, that the said Schell and Work, and their associates would lose a very large amount of money by their said speculation, and that said Drew would gain largely by his. 5. That thereupon, the defendants Schell and Work (the latter being at the time a director of the Erie Railway Company) commenced a series of actions and judicial proceedings against the said Drew, and the Erie Railway Company and the directors, some of them in the names of said Schell and Work as plaintiffs, and others in the names of the People of this State, and others in the names of private individuals, in league with said Schell and Work; but all the said actions and proceedings were entirely under the control of the said Schell and Work, no counsel appearing or acting therein, who were not engaged and paid by them. 6. That in some of the proceedings aforesaid, the Treasurer of this plaintiff was suspended from office, the business of this plaintiff was interfered with by numerous injunctions, and a receiver was appointed to take charge of about $7,250,000 belonging to this plaintiff. 7. That none of the said proceedings were commenced or carried on with a real intention to benefit this plaintiff, or its stockholders as such, although such intention was professed in the pleadings; but the same were carried on only for the purposes of helping the said Schell and Work, and their confederates, in their stock speculations, and of accomplishing their private ends, irrespective of the real interest of this plaintiff, and as soon as they found that more money could be made for themselves by compromising said proceedings, than by carrying them on, they entered into negotiations with said Drew, and with John S. Eldridge, who was then President of the plaintiff, and other officers of this plaintiff, for the discontinuance of the said proceedings, in consideration of the payment to them of a large sum of money. 8. That in June, 1868, the affairs of this plaintiff were managed by an Executive Committee of five, consisting of the said Eldridge, the said Drew, Henry Thompson, Jay Gould and J. C. B. Davis; and that the said Eldridge, Drew and Thompson, for certain corrupt considerations, entirely apart from any interest of this plaintiff, agreed to pay, and did pay to said Schell, out of the funds of this plaintiff, the sum of $429,250, in settlement of the said proceedings, (of which said Work received $150,000,) and also agreed to and did buy from friends of said Schell, for account of this plaintiff, $5,000,000 of its own stock, and paid for the same, out of the funds of this plaintiff, about $1,000,000 more than the same was actually worth, or could then have been purchased for in the market. 9. That in October and November, 1868, the defendants (Schell, Drew and Work) entered into another speculation in Erie Railway shares, in which they became involved in heavy losses, from which they could escape only by again obtaining the interference of the Courts, and, encouraged by the comparative success of the said Schell and Work, in their former litigation, they induced the defendants, August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke, to commence an action against this plaintiff and its directors, in which they obtained an injunction, and moved for the appointment of a receiver, the said Schell, Drew and Work furnishing the information and advice for the suit, free of expense, to the nominal plaintiffs on record. 10. That the object of the defendants, Schell, Drew and Work, in carrying on the said suit, is not the promotion in good faith of the interests of this plaintiff or of its stockholders, but only to secure a profit for themselves by raising the price of stocks, and by eventually settling the suit for money to be paid by this plaintiff; and they, or some of them, have already offered to agents of this plaintiff to withdraw said suit, if this plaintiff would pay them a large sum of money. 11. That, in the former litigation, judicial decisions were made to the prejudice of this plaintiff, which purported to be made upon argument, and to be valid and binding judgments, but which were in fact made by collusion between agents of this plaintiff and agents of the said Schell and Work, in pursuance of the compromise hereinbefore mentioned; and that this plaintiff apprehends that similar arrangements may be made or attempted in the litigation now pending. 12—That all the said proceedings have been greatly injurious to this plaintiff, depreciating its credit, compelling it to pay much higher rates of interest than it otherwise would have had to pay, causing it to lose advantageous bargains, hampering its officers in performance of their legitimate duties; while in consequence of such management and premature settlement of such suits, no principle is settled and no advantage whatever is gained for the plaintiff. Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment. 1. That the defendants, Belmont and Lucke, be restrained by injunction from discontinuing or compromising the action brought by them against this plaintiff. 2. That all the defendants be restrained by injunction from entering into any bargain or negotiating with any officer, agent or servant of this plaintiff for the purpose of effecting any compromise or settlement of the said action, or of any proceeding therein, and from receiving or offering to receive any money, reward or valuable consideration or any kind whatever for abandoning or discontinuing the said action or any proceeding therein. 3. That the defendants, Belmont and Lucke, be required to carry on the said action in good faith for the interest of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, and without submitting the same in whole or in part to the direction or control of persons who are not openly joined as parties plaintiff. 4. That the defendants pay to the plaintiff $1,000,000 damages.

FIELD & SHERMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

City and County of New-York: Jay Gould being sworn, says, that he is the President of the Erie Railway Company; that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated to be upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. JAY GOULD.

Sworn Nov. 24, 1868, before me.
MORTIMER SMITH, Notary Public, New-York.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT—A RECEIVER APPOINTED BEFORE THE APPOINTMENT BY JUDGE SUTHERLAND—ABSTRACT OF THE BILL.

Henry P. Whelpley vs. The Erie Railway Company.—The plaintiff in this suit, who is a resident of New-Jersey, filed in the United States District Court, Monday afternoon, a bill of complaint against the defendants, and praying for the appointment of Jay Gould, Esq., as receiver during the pendency of this suit. The bill is very lengthy, and recites to some extent the now well-known history of the Company, which by this time has become too familiar to our readers to need repetition here. It sets forth the claim of the Company to a power to issue new stock, grounded on the act of the Legislature, April 2, 1860, and the action of the Board of Directors on the 19th of February, 1868, when the following resolution was passed by them:

Resolved, That under the provisions of the statute authorizing the loan of money for such purpose, the Executive Committee be authorized to borrow such sum as may be necessary, and to issue therefor such security as is provided for in such case by the laws of the State, and that the President and Secretary be authorized, under the seal of the Company, to execute all needful and proper agreements and undertakings for such purpose.

It then alleges that under this resolution, convertible bonds to a large amount were issued by the Company at various times, realizing over $8,000,000, for which stock to the extent of 200,000 shares has been issued. Henry N. Smith being one of those to whom such stock was issued, and that the plaintiff purchased from him 1,000 shares, paying for them *bona fide*, and having no reason to believe that such shares were not a part of the regular issue of stock; that since the plaintiff purchased the said shares, allegations have been made that the stock is not genuine, and on this ground application has been made by various parties to the Board of Brokers to strike the stock from their list, by which action the market value of the stock would be wholly destroyed, and he and the many other persons holding the said stock would be the losers to a large amount. The plaintiff claims that if the stock be spurious he is entitled to a return of his money, and avers that the said stock is now unsalable at its real value. He further avers that various suits have been brought, and are now pending, with regard to the management of the affairs of the Company, and that he cannot tell the result of those allegations; but if they should be against the validity of the stock, he then would have no remedy other than by the equitable powers of this Court. He therefore asks the Court to inquire into the validity of the issue of the stock, and if they should adjudge it illegal to compel the Company to deliver to him and the other parties holding the said stock a sufficient number of convertible bonds to compensate him and the other holders for the market value of the shares, as aforesaid, purchased and held by them; and that if the said Company should not have the present ability to issue and deliver to them a sufficient number of convertible bonds, the Company may be ordered to pay to the holders of the said stock the amount paid by them for the said shares, with interest thereon; and that during the pendency of this action the Company may be restrained by a preliminary injunction from parting with them, partly so as to leave him without redress; and finally, that Jay Gould, Esq., be appointed a receiver, and that the Company be directed to transfer enough property to him to meet the claims of the plaintiff and others similarly situated. Upon this bill of complaint and prayer for an injunction, Judge Blatchford granted the following order:

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, held at the City of New-York on the 23d day of November, 1868.

Present, Hon. Samuel Blatchford.

Henry P. Whelpley vs. The Erie Railway Company. Upon the bill of complaint herein duly filed, and the appearance of the defendants duly entered herein by William Fullerton, Esq., their solicitor, and upon the waiver by him duly filed, of service of notice of motion for the injunction and receivership hereinafter ordered, and on motion of Clarence A. Seward, Esq., solicitor for plaintiff, it is ordered that Jay Gould, Esq., the present Treasurer of the defendants, be and he hereby is appointed receiver of the defendants to the extent prayed for in the fifth paragraph of the prayer of said bill on his filing in the office of the Clerk of this Court, a bond to the United States in the penalty of $1,000,000, with sufficient sureties to such amount, conditioned for faithful discharge of his duties as such receiver, such sureties to justify and acknowledge such bond before the Clerk of this Court or his deputy, and such bond to be approved by said Clerk, as to its form and sufficiency. It is further ordered that the said defendants do then transfer to the said Jay Gould, as such receiver, sufficient cash money and securities, to be held by him, subject to the further order of the Court; to place in his hands $8,000,000, to protect the rights of the plaintiff and the other holders of stock named in said bill, and to abide the event of this suit. And it is further ordered that a preliminary injunction issue out of and under the seal of this Court to the tenor, purpose and effect prayed for in the fourth paragraph of the prayer of said bill.

(Signed) SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

The fifth paragraph of the prayer referred to in this order refers to the stock held by the plaintiff and those whom he claims to be similarly situated, to the amount of $8,000,000.

The bond specified by the order was given also on Monday night, the sureties being approved by the Deputy Clerk. The bond was signed by Henry N. Smith, James Fisk, Jr., William M. Tweed and Hugh Smith, each of whom justified in the sum of $500,000.

THE BELMONT SUIT REMOVED TO THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

August Belmont vs. The Erie Railway Company, et al.—The necessary petition having been filed for the removal of this case into the United States Circuit Court for this District, on the application of James Fisk, Jr., as being a non-resident of this State, the papers were yesterday filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

For testimony, C. A. Seward.

THE TRINITY BUILDING FIRE.

Further Particulars—List of the Occupants—Aggregate Loss About $250,000.

A detailed account of the fire in the Trinity Buildings, which occurred yesterday morning, appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, though of course no idea of the losses could be given, owing to the lateness of the hour. The building was very much damaged on the upper stories both by fire and water, and considerable loss was thereby occasioned to the large number of occupants. The following is believed to be a correct list of these occupants, though of course no precise details can be yet obtained as to their individual losses or insurances:

J. S. Andrus.
American Coal Company.
Andsenrled. Norton & Co.,
H. A. Aechternacht.
Charles F. Aechternacht
Samuel F. Bounell,
E. Benknap,
C. F. Both.
William benbrick.
Blickison, Graff & Co.
Border, Keller & Nutting,
M. E. Babb,
E. G. Brown,
Wm. Burrows,
J. B. Bussll,
J. J. Brown.
John A. Branman,
Hiram Barney,
J. W. Bywater.
Charles F. Bass.
James B. Bowran,
John Beckwith.
Jesse C. Connor,
W. R. Frenech,
N. G. Foster,
Nathaniel Gil,
E. Gelagas,
M. Goldsmith,
W. A. Howard,
Thomas Hall,
B. B. Hamje,
Geo. A. Hoyt,
E. W. Hendley.
Thos. H. Hubbard,
Wm. Henderson,
W. Heissenbuttel,
M. G. Heilner & Co.,
H. H. Holly,
O. C. Haight.
Haas, Brerriza & Snyder,
Wm. Henderson,
W. S. Jennings,
Jackson Iron Company,
W. Johnson,
C. H. Christianson,
Wm. C. Crawford,
R. C. Critter,
Central Coal Co.,
C. R. Chapman.
Cortner, Stuckey and Wellington,
G. S. Comstock,
Charles J. Chamberlain & Co.,
A. Crooks,
Henry M. Congdon,
W. G. Connor,
Detmold & Cox,
A. C. Dean.
Martin Edwards,
Albert S. Ely,
T. A. Fowler & Co.,
B. M. Franks,
George R. French,
Henry C. Flagg,
John B. Jones,
E. J. Jelliffe,
W. H. Knowles,
Wm. Kukles,
Wm. Leconey,
Lindenmann & Co.,
Walter Lawton,
E. Little,
J. W. Mayers,
E. W. Mason,
E. D. Mason,
M. A. Myers,
Thos. De Quesade,
S. L. Morris,
E. R. Mulley,
D. T. Moloney,
J. G. Moody,
Robt. Mook,
J. T. Mercer,
H. B. Nichols,
E. W. Nicholas,
Geo. B. Newton,
W. Powell,
W. J. Purvin,
Pearson, Davis & Co.,
Powelston Coal and Iron Co.
W. H. Powelson,
W. H. Page,
M. P. Robbins,
Randolph Bros.,
Francis Swanson,
W. D. Ratan,
Wm. Ross & Co.,
W. F. Riker,
Wm. M. Rogers & Co.,
V. K. Stevenson & Son,
John Q. Sloan,
H. T. Skillen,
A. S. Swinburne,
Spring Mountain Coal Co.,
C. P. Stickney,
J. T. Stillman & Co.,
John Sheehan,
P. Palmer.
I. Seltzer,
Sunnicksen & Co.,
Alfred Sargeant,
C. B. Snoomaker,
Tyler & Co.,
J. B. Taylor,
R. Toser,
W. Trieber,
Lawrence Tower,
Stephen G. Tuthill,
Van Deusen Bros. & Co.,
J. Van Wickle,
A. L. Viele,
Wannemacher & Co.,
F. P. White,
A. M. Wilder, Jr.,
J. G. Wilmington,
White, Fowler & Snow,
W. Witon,
D. Wells & Co.,
Chas. J. Wichmann,

These persons have lost from $200 to $2,000 each, a few of whom are no doubt insured. The entire fifth floor of the building was gutted by the flames, and the occupants, Messrs. S. P. HATCH & Co., banknote engravers and lithographers, sustained a loss of $75,000, owing to the immense number of valuable lithographic stones, and bank-note plates stored therein. Had not the floor proved to be of extra strength and durability, the entire building would no doubt have been destroyed, as there were over 1,000,000 pounds weight of metal and stone on the fifth floor. One of the presses used by the firm weighs eight tons, and there are several others nearly as heavy. Messrs. WM. H. RUSSELL, R. P. FEARING and Dr. A. C. AYRES, who own the buildings, sustain a loss of $20,000 by fire and water. When the second alarm was given for the fire, the janitor and his family found considerable difficulty in escaping from their dormitory.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24—1:20 P. M.
United States Five-twenties firm at 74⅞. Erie Railway Shares 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 24—1:20 P. M.
COTTON—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will foot up 15,00 bales.
PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar firmer both on the spot and to arrive.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
Cotton 123¾f. ₱ cwt. for Low Middlings afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 24—2:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher.
TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized.
BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. California Wheat, 12s. 3d. ₱ cental on the spot. Corn flat at 37s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. To-day being a election day at Liverpool, the Corn market is nominal.
PRODUCE—Petroleum firm.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24—5 P. M.
Consols closed at 94⅝ for money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet and steady at 74⅞.
Railway stocks closed firm as follows:
Erie Railway Shares.....29
Illinois Central Railway.....96

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 79⅝@79¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
The Bourse is dull; Rentes, 70f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 24—5 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed firmer at the following rates:
Middling Uplands.....11¼d.
Middling Orleans.....11¾d.
The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn is quoted at 38s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Other breadstuffs unchanged.
PROVISIONS and PRODUCE—The markets closed unchanged in tones and quotations.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24—5 P. M.
Tallow closed flat at 51s. 6d. Other articles in the London markets unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
Petroleum closed dull; Standard White, 53¾f.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
COTTON—The market for Cotton to arrive has advanced to 124¾f. for Low Middlings.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Wednesday, Oct. 28.
Gray Sheetings, $2 60@3 15 ₱ piece. White Shirtings, $2 80@3 75. Cloths, $1 75@2 35. Shoe settlement to date, 6,100 bales. Total exports, 12,308 bales. Drysalt—Tin, 1,000 piculs. Sapan wood, 1,000 piculs. Rushu, $720@$820. Tea settlement, 5,300 piculs the month; purchases are confined to the American trade, chiefly for New-York; total exports, 9,012,000 lbs.; Common to Good, $20@$25 ₱ picul; Medium to Good, $28@$32; Fine to Finest, $38 to $40. Exchange on London, 4s. 7d.; on Paris, 4s. 7¾d. Freights to New-York, £3 17s.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Oct. 15.
Opium—Patna, $6 25; Benares, $6 15; Latera, $6 50. Cloths, $2 26 for green; Shirtings, $2 80. Exchange on London, 4s. 6¾d.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
SUGAR—The market is quiet and prices are without change.
Exchange on United States, short sight, in currency, 21@21 ₱ cent. discount; in gold, 80 days, 4 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair milling demand; sales 8,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 70; 375 bushels do. at $2 75; 1,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 80; 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 82; and 5,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 45. CORN quiet, but unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 01. BARLEY quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $2; and 4,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $2 05. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $22@$28; Middlings, $26 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Barley, 12c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—96,300 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—42,300 bushels Wheat, 2,100 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Flour, 3,400 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS nominal; boat load Oats to Albany, 6c. FLOUR—Spring scarce; sales, 600 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7@$7 87, as to quality. WHEAT inactive and nominally unchanged. CORN steady and in fair demand. Sales 8,000 bushels Mixed Western per sample at 80c.; 12,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 81 in Store. OATS steady; sales 12,000 bushels Western at 60c.; 4,000 do. at a shade off. RYE better; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 27. BARLEY nominal; no demand. MESS PORK dull at $26 for heavy. LARD dull at 16½c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
Exchange on New-York steady but unchanged. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $6@$8. WHEAT steady and in good demand at unchanged rates; sales of No. 1 at $1 39@$1 39½; No. 2 at $1 14¾. CORN very dull; Old No. 1 do.; New, 67c.; Rail-dried, 70c. OATS fairly active and steady at an advance of ½c.; sales at No. 2 at 51½c. @52c. RYE more active and firm at an advance of ½c. @1c.; No. 1 Regular, $1 14; fresh receipts, $1 13. BARLEY quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 03. Rejected, $1 00. Free WHISKY firmer at 86c. PROVISIONS firm but quiet. MESS PORK, $23 80, cash; $21, buyer February and March; Extra Prime, $18, cash. Plain Mess BEEF, $14 50. SIDE MEATS firm but inactive. LARD firm at 14c.@14¼c. BEEF CATTLES very dull with a small business, ranging from $3 62½@$6 60. LIVE HOGS firm, with a good demand for packing and shipping: Common, $6 00@$6 62; Fair to Medium, $6 70@$7 15; Good to Choice, $7 20@$7 55. Freights dull and almost nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—8,800 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 25,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
COTTON firm; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales, 4,220 bales; receipts, 3,188 bales. Gold, 35. Sterling Exchange, 149½; Bank, 148¾@149½. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ₱ cent. discount. SUGAR—Better grades active; lower grades depressed; fairly Fair, 12¼c.; Clarified, 13¾c.@13¾c. MOLASSES tending upward; Common, 86c.@91c.; Prime, 95c.@97c.; Choice, 72c. FLOUR dull: Superfine, $8 25; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7. CORN dull and unchanged; New, 90c. OATS declined to 61c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY firmer at $24 @$26. PORK dull; New nominally $26. BACON unsettled: shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib, 16c.@16¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull; Tierce 16c.@16¾c.; Keg, 17¼c. WHISKY depressed; Western Rectified, $1@$1 05. COFFEE—Stock light: Prime Rio, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Fair, 14¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 23.
FLOUR dull for export, at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT—Choice shipping firm at $1 75. Legal-tenders 74.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 24.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 43½@44c. ROSIN in good demand at $1 83@$4 12½. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON firm at 29½c.@29½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 103; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾; Gold, 134¾.

[Advertisement.]
Don't trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]
THE ADVANCE.—Since the election a general advance of the whole line has been made upon KNOX'S store, No. 212 Broadway, and the capture of his splendid Winter stock of Hats for gentlemen has kept the whole force in active service repairing damages. The assault has not in the least disconcerted the popular hatter, whose watchword is, "Let them come on! We are armed."

[Advertisement.]
"Natural Language of the Faculties" is the subject of the lecture To-DAY at the Class-Room, No. 389 Broadway, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Nov. 14	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Nov. 26	New-York	London.
Columbia	Nov. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Arago	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 28	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:15 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Fouchkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.....5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Colton bus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Rev. W. Thompson and wife, Miss Bingham, R. E. Pearson, Mrs. N. M. Jones and child, Adam Smith, Miss Louisa R. Hays, Miss Mary Langley, Mrs. George W. Ward, Mrs. Annie Farnham, Mrs. Samuel Pillsbury, Miss Amelia S. Bazine, R. W. Brown and family, Mrs. Bonbby, J. S. Chonfields and wife, Mrs. F. P. Keeby and child, A. M. F. Watson and wife, Cyrus Kendall and wife, Mrs. H. T. Thorburn, L. Hitrch, G. W. Hoffman and wife, J. D. Hoffman and wife, Alexander R. Spalding and family, D. H. Huffman, C. C. Carton and family, Edwin Russell, C. Buyer, Rev. S. S. Harnham and daughter, J. E. Bingham, J. W. Vanderbilt and wife, Mrs. Meyer, S. L. Jones and wife, Miss Jones and governess, L. S. Jones, E. D. Jones, S. I. Wilde, Miss M. T. Cornish, Mrs. C. U. Thorndike and child, Mrs. W. Phillips, Lieut. J. P. Hankin and wife, James Craig, Mrs. J. H. Stuart and friend, T. J. Williams, J. E. Peabody, John Burnett and wife, 2 children and infant, W. H. Lewis, Miss Herbert, M. R. Bird and family, R. Bird, Lieut. A. G. Forse and wife, Mrs. Carter Houston, W. B. Wetmore and family, Mrs. H. Merwin, Henry Evers, Miss Dorhman, J. Deiderheimer, Mrs. E. H. Robinson, Miss Kate Donahue, Conrad Harting, Thos. Eldridge, H. L. Dunbar, C. H. Thurber, B. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. J. L. Ziegler and infants, Mrs. W. H. Leale and family, G. M. Blake, H. H. Havens and family, Mrs. H. Carnrol and family, W. A. Mead, Peter Steele and family, Jas. French and family, W. S. Shipley and wife, Mrs. Osborn and 2 children, Col. W. Harvey Brown and wife, B. Phelps, Catherine Boyd and child, Jas. Lasson, Miss H. A. Lyons, C. D. Goewey and wife, Joseph A. Yates, F. C. Coggershall and family, Mrs. Josiah F. Fuller and child, J. S. Rossell and wife, M. Jay Morse, Mrs. S. P. Brewer, Mrs. W. A. Bateman, F. A. Nichols, Mrs. O. B. Shaw, L. Damon, F. T. Moody, J. C. Floyd, Mrs. F. J. Moody, Edward Conners, B. Sextan, H. Nathan, Rev. H. Fulledge and family, C. M. Mackie and wife, Dr. Dorhman, P. M. Leay and son.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 24—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Miss A. D. Adger and sister, Miss Smith and sister, Mr. Hanbury, Miss Tudor, Mr. and Mrs. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. F. Poultney, F. W. Forrester, F. H. Collins, J. G. Hine, Jas. Miller, R. R. Booth, Thos. Whitman, Miss E. S. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, infant, child and nurse, J. Brown, B. O. Edger, F. Furville, Lieut.-Col. McNeill, Lord Alex. Russell, Mr. Ruggles, E. Boyle, Mrs. A. M. Dryfoos, Miss J. Aborn, Mrs. C. Nesbett, Mrs. Leeds and child, Dr. R. J. Whitley, J. Jackson, Miss S. D. Whitley, Miss E. Wantley, H. S. Ward, A. Benson, Sir J. Young, Bart. and lady, Miss Phillips, Mrs. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Philipe, Jr., Mrs.